FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Reagan Says Administration 'Will Not Abandon' SDI AA 1
Time 'Running Out' for Moratorium Decision AA 1
[Kharkov]
Disarmament Conference Session Held in Geneva AA 2
Session Opens AA 2
Conference Tasks Reviewed AA 2
[Korzhev]
Shuttle Explosion Highlights SDI Risks AA 3
'Complex Business' AA 3
[Rebrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Feb]
Computer Unreliability Demonstrated AA 4
[Turkatenko]
'Eye-Opener' to SDI Danger AA 5
[Solton]
Soviet Experts Evaluate New Arms Initiative AA 6
[Khozin, Semeyko, Bolshakov]
'Radical' Review of SDI's Effects Required AA 8
[Semeyko in IZVESTIYA 31 Jan]
Soviet Proposal Viewed as 'Opportunity' AA 10
[Shishlin]
Soviet-U.S. Space Arms Group Meets in Geneva AA 11
U.S., Soviet Geneva Negotiators Hold Session AA 11

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Secretary Sychev Condemns Technology Ban BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further on Rumored Shcharanskiy-Agent Exchange CC 1
[BILD 7 Feb]
World Economic Forum, Ryzhkov Speech Assessed CC 2
IZVESTIYA Report [Kuznetsov, 6 Feb] CC 2
Representatives on Speech CC 3
Commentator on Soviet Economic Security Proposal CC 3
[Ablamov]
NATO's Gen Rogers Opposed to Gorbachev Initiative CC 4
[Setunskiy]
Deli Statement on Arms Proposal Circulates at UN CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentary on Reagan State of the Union Address A 1
TASS Cites PRAVDA Editorial A 1
Speech Dwells on SDI A 3
DRA Envoy Comments A 4

Commentators Assesss Pentagon Budget Proposal A 4
'Hawks' Influence Apparent A 4
[Palladin in IZVESTIYA 3 Feb]
'Staggering Sum' Requested A 5
[Turkatenko]
'Unprecedented' U.S. Rearmament A 6
[Shalnev]
Joint Chiefs Urge Funding A 7
[Turkatenko]
Zholkver Comments A 8
Challenger Explosion Exposes SDI Weaknesses A 9
[Fesunenko]
Further Reports on Kennedy Visit to Moscow A 10
Gorbachev Receives Kennedy A 10
Kennedy Addresses Academy A 11
Academician Aleksandrov Speaks A 12
Druzhinin Criticizes U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' A 13

CHINA

Western Companies Hope to Sell More Arms to PRC B 1
[Myakota]
PRC Launches Communications Satellite B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Shevardnadze, DPRK Ambassador Discuss Relations C 1
U.S. Obstructing Relations With Japan C 1
[Demchenko]

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Cites DRA Government Protest to Pakistan D 1
[6 Feb]
Babrak Karmal's Views on Middle East Policy Cited D 1
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage, Commentary on Philippines Elections E 1
Election Campaign Ends E 1
U.S. Naval Presence Noted E 1
U.S. 'Observers' Arrive E 1
Commentary on U.S. 'Interference' [Fadeyev] E 1
U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Cited E 2
[Romanchenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further on Visit by Hungarian Defense Minister F 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 5 Feb Talks [7 Feb] F 1
MTI on Gromyko Meeting F 2
Karpati Departs on Tour F 3
Cultural, Scientific Accord Signed With Hungary F 3
PRAVDA Cites Jaruzelski on Nuclear Arms Issue F 3
[4 Feb]

Territorial Waters Pact Ratified With Poland F 4
[IZVESTIYA 29 Jan]
Moscow Soiree Marks Romanian Treaty Anniversary F 4
CPCZ's Beno Writes on Precongress Scene F 5
[PRAVDA 27 Jan]
TASS Notes CSSR-FRG Foreign Ministers' Meeting F 9
CSSR Foreign Affairs Groups Welcome Arms Proposal F 9
GDR, Soviet Military Officials Attend Concert F 10
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Feb]
Briefs: Accord With CSSR Writers; Cinematographic Accord With Hungary F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

Italian Embassy Officials 'Ordered' To Leave G 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Feb]
ANSA Identifies Expellees G 1
Case Against Sergei Antonov 'Collapsed' G 1
UK-USSR Draft Cooperation Program Initialled G 2
PRAVDA Reports on Irish Communist Party Congress G 2
[Maslennikov, Pakhomov, 3 Feb]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli Interception of Libyan Plane Denounced H 1
TASS Statement [PRAVDA 7 Feb] H 1
Condemnation by Press Officer H 1
Deputy Aviation Minister's Remarks [AFP] H 2
Katushev Discusses Trade With Kuwaiti Oil Minister H 3
Focus of Talks [KUNA] H 3
PDRY Situation Complicated by 'Fabrications' H 3
Gorbachev Sends Mubarak Message on Nuclear Arms H 4
[MENA]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Commentary, Reportage on Haitian Unrest K 1
Duvalier Departure Reported K 1
Bovin Views Events [IZVESTIYA 5 Feb] K 1
CP Leader's Remarks Cited [IZVESTIYA 6 Feb] K 2
Blow to U.S. Policy K 3
[Laptev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Feb]
Third Cuban Congress Proceedings Reported K 4
[Averchenko, Bogomolov in PRAVDA 6 Feb]
Congress Continues Work K 5
CPSU Sends Greeting to Honduran Communists K 6
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]
Ponomarev, Delegation Return From Panama K 6
[PRAVDA 3 Feb].

REAGAN SAYS ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT ABANDON SDI

LD062227 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS -- President Reagan said today that his administration would not abandon the "star wars" programme. Speaking in Washington, the American President declared that "we have some of America's top scientific minds researching defensive systems that might someday help mankind leave behind the threat of nuclear devastation."

According to many influential experts, however, the implementation of the programme will enhance, rather than diminish the threat of an all-out catastrophe.

Washington is planning to double allocations for the programme in the 1987 financial year as against this year.

TIME 'RUNNING OUT' FOR MORATORIUM DECISION

LD061636 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 6 Feb 86

["Moratorium on Nuclear Testing -- Time Running Out" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: It is now five weeks after the USSR has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts for another three months.

That decision, dictated by the Soviet Union's unwavering commitment to peace, has been hailed by world public opinion. It has attested to the sincerity and seriousness of the Soviet intentions in the field of disarmament and to the readiness of the USSR to start acting practically as soon as possible to rid mankind of fear of the nuclear threat.

The significance of the Soviet statement that such a moratorium will remain in effect also beyond the announced deadline if the United States also discontinues nuclear testing is hard to overestimate. It is perfectly obvious that if the United States joins the moratorium, this will reliably close the channels for upgrading nuclear arms and developing new kinds of such weapons. In other words, an end to testing is an important practical step on the road to eliminating nuclear weapons.

Over the six months that have passed since the initial decision on the moratorium, in effect from Hiroshima day on August 6, the Soviet Union has strictly honored its unilateral commitment. People all over the world demand that Washington follow the noble example of the USSR and also renounce nuclear explosions.

The renewed Soviet moratorium expires on March 31. But the United States is in no hurry with a reply, although at the summit meeting in Geneva the American side agreed about the need for restraint in the military field.

Having extended its moratorium for another three months, the USSR gave the United States extra time to accept the Soviet initiative. It is natural enough, however, that the Soviet Union cannot display unilateral restraint indefinitely.

Whereas previously the opponents of an end to nuclear explosions claimed the absense of reliable means of verification, now such claims appear just an anachronism.

Should the United States agree to stop all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said in a statement, appropriate verification of compliance with the moratorium would be fully ensured by national technical means as well as through international procedures, including on-site inspections whenever necessary. The Soviet Union invites the United States to reach agreement to this effect.

The declaration of a Soviet-U.S. moratorium, for which there is every possibility given that Washington has the political will for it, would be the best way to start 1986, the International Year of Peace.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

Session Opens

LD041053 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 4 TASS -- A regular session of the conference on disarmament opened here today. The delegation of 40 states are to consider such important items as nuclear disarmament, an end to nuclear tests, a ban on chemical weapons, etc The conference, as many participants point out, has gathered in a more favorable atmosphere, which is associated first of all with the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Much attention is being given to the new Soviet proposals which were set out in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In a message to the participants in the session, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar has emphasized that by elaborating concrete measures in the field of arms contribution to the International Year of Peace.

Conference Tasks Reviewed

LD031843 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 3 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting: The new Soviet peace initiatives offer a bountiful opportunity for intensifying the work of the Geneva conference on disarmament that is to open its annual session here Tuesday. In the opinion of many observers and experts who monitor the activities of the conference, what is needed now to de-block the mechanism of the negotiations which has been getting nowhere for quite a number of years is a positive response -- first and foremost -- on the part of the United States.

The Geneva conference on disarmament is an important forum engaged in the drafting of treaties and agreements dealing with disarmament and arms limitation. The conference has a permament membership of 40 states, including eight socialist countries, ten capitalist nations and a big group of neutral and nonaligned states, including India, Mexico, Cuba, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sweden, Yugoslavia and others. Another important factor is that all the five nuclear-weapon powers -- the United States, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France and China -- participate in the work of the conference.

For many years now the agenda of the Geneva conference on disarmament has included such issues as the termination of the nuclear arms race in many aspects, the prohibition of chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation, the prevention of nuclear war, the attainment of a general and complete disarmament and from not so long ago -- the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The group of socialist countries and a number of neutral and nonaligned states have put forward proposals on the entire complex of those issues with a view of devising practical measures to curb the arms race, promote international peace and security. However, progress turns on the reluctance of the United States and its closest NATO allies to conduct serious business-like negotiations.

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly urged the participants in the Geneva conference on disarmament to set in motion the process of consideration of all problems of paramount importance, especially taking account of the fact that 1986 has been declared an International Peace Year. The world public hopes that the "Geneva spirit" which made itself felt during the November meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan can and should find its concrete expression in the work of the Geneva conference as well.

Announcing the new wide-scale Soviet peace initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace and improving the international situation Mikhail Gorbachev said in his January 15 statement: "Each state, large or small, socialist or capitalist, has an important contribution to make... no task is more urgent, more noble and humane, than uniting all efforts to achieve this lofty goal."

The participants in the Geneva conference on disarmament can contribute to the fulfilment of that task. The work of the session the first part of which is to last for 12 weeks will demonstrate if they are prepared for that.

SHUTTLE EXPLOSION HIGHLIGHTS SDI RISKS

'Complex Business'

PM061335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Rebrov article: "Echo of the Tragic Explosion; About the Challenger Disaster; Investigation Continues; American People's Grief and a Secret Pentagon Directive"]

[Excerpt] During the week of mourning, the defense secretary demanded in his usual easygoing manner that "persistence should not be relaxed" in implementing preparations for "star wars."

Needless to say, the Pentagon chief's statements sounded blasphemous to millions of Americans. Robert Bowman, director of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, stressed that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" that is being expedited by the President envisages the deployment in space of hundreds of "platforms," satellites, and other systems crammed with computer-controlled laser, particle beam, and nuclear weapons. This bundle of death is getting out of man's control. And therein lies the chief danger.

Imagine, Bowman said, that Challenger had blown up in orbit at a time when numerous arms systems had been deployed in space. Who would be able to tell if the cause of the explosion had been a "technical accident" or if it had been destroyed by an antisatellite laser cannon? Today many people are expressing this alarm for the fate of peace. In connection with the Challenger disaster there are mounting calls for the need for a more realistic and sober approach to Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The tragedy in the skies over Florida has again demonstrated the danger of the course of space adventures. It is clear to all sensible people that ridding the planet of the terrible burden of nuclear arms, as was stated in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is inconceivable without stimultaneously removing the danger threatening mankind from space.

Yes, space is tough and still conceals many dangers. Cosmonauts and astronauts themselves admit that their work is difficult and risky and that it requires a high level of professionalism. John Glenn -- the first American to orbit the earth -- stated at this tragic time that "there is no room for the elements of a publicity show in this extremely dangerous business."

There really must be no propaganda trickery. Americans criticized the flamboyant campaign that was the result of the competition sanctioned by the President among more than 11,000 teachers for a "trip into space." There is also a great deal of talk about the 500 people who are vying for the right to be the first journalist in space. A nasty taste is also left in the mouth by such hardly appropriate details as the following: The cost of the program to train the teacher Christa McAuliffe for the flight was $75,000 and before the launch her life was insured for $1 million.

Official circles avoid talking about the cost of servicing and overhauling reusable shuttles. And an increasing veil of secrecy is being drawn over the events of 28 January. However there is a precise figure for the cost of Challenger -- $1.2 billion. "The development and first phase of the use of the space transport system," Professor J. Van Allen of the University of Iowa reported, "has cost the taxpayer $30 billion."

The fact that space programs require more and more spending is entirely explicable. It is a complex business. And highly difficult too. The question is whether those efforts are channeled into good or evil. The U.S. astronaut Edgar Mitchell expressed the following thought: "We must find a constructive spirit of cooperation in order to exploit powerful space technology exclusively for peaceful purposes. We must be very vigilant and ponder to what end we work in space and to what end we carry out our scientific research."

One can only agree. I must recall that this appeal was voiced by Soviet people in October 1957, the very day that the space age started.

Computer Unreliability Demonstrated

LD041258 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

A White House spokesman has expressed feigned surprise and even indignation over the fact that media reports and comments on the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger point to the dangers of the "star wars" programme. He voiced his anger at the Soviet press comments on the accident, accusing the USSR of showing a "very callous approach."

Haven't they in the White House noticed that reports and comments of this kind, based on conclusions by experts, have appeared not only in the Soviet press, but also in the American media, in newspapers and magazines all over the world. The point at issue is that the Challenger disaster, as it is acknowledged by authoritative specialists and scientists, demonstrated the extreme unreliability of computer technology. It is computers which are to control and direct sophisticated systems of space armaments that are intended for deployment in outer space in line with the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative."

The experts and commentators who thus displeased the White House proceed from the irrefutable fact that if computer-controlled systems are placed in orbit, no one can rule out a possibility of computer breakdown or response to a false signal, which will trigger off the systems trained on targets on earth with all ensuring disastrous consequences.

In the United States, the warnings were issued by WASHINGTON POST analyst Mary McGrory, director of the Washington-based Institute for Space and Security Studies Robert Bowman, director of the Centre for Defence Information Admiral (Retired) Gene LaRocque, and many others. Moreover, the possibility was acknowledged in a report drawn up by the Pentagon-assigned commission of experts and scientists monitoring SDI progress.

DEFENSE NEWS, for instance, which is an American weekly, by the way, points out that such acknowledgements and warnings are not in the least groundless. The weekly published an article on February 3, saying that shuttle missions are directly linked with the implementation of the "star wars" programme. Before the Challenger disaster, the weekly writes, at least two shuttle flights had been planned that were to have carried out experiments wholly devoted to the SDI effort.

The weekly quotes Pentagon officials as indicating that despite the disaster, the U.S. Department of Defence is fully resolved to go ahead with the rapid realization of its programmes on the military use of outer space, including SDI.

Who then shows callousness? The experts and commentators who, while expressing sorrow over the death of seven astronauts, stress the fact that the implementation of the "star wars" programme is fraught with a global catastrophe and, therefore, demand that weapons be kept out of space? Or those who are exploring every opportunity to boost the programme, displaying readiness to continue risking not only the lives of astronauts but also the fate of all of mankind? The latest developments and logic itself irrefutably prove the correctness of the latter assumption.

'Eye-Opener' to SDI Danger

LD031618 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The causes for the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger and for the death of its crew are being cleared up. Details from our commentator Yuriy Solton and this is what he writes:

The Challenger tragedy witnessed, thanks to television, by scores of millions of people, have set many people to serious thinking. American space hardware, advertised as the most perfect in the world, has proved to be not so perfect. The triple back-up safety system that operated in the computer-crammed Challenger failed to work. Even greater disaster was barely averted when the solid fuel boosters of the shuttle were falling on populated areas. They were destroyed from the ground just in the nick of time.

Now picture to yourself what might have happened if the space shuttle had carried on board a combat laser unit activated by a nuclear explosion. Yet it's with the help of exactly such spaceships, space shuttles, that Washington plans to test and to put into orbit laser and other weapons under the "star wars" program. The Challenger disaster has served as an eye-opener for many people to the danger of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which can jeopardize the life of who nations, even of the entire humanity, if its complicated computer systems malfunction.

Now what has been official Washington's reaction to such a warning? The Pentagon has hastened to declassify its new long-term defense directive calling the SDI the highest priority. A deputy United States defense secretary, Richard Perle, did not think the Challenger disaster would have any negative effect on the work under the SDI program. United States Vice President George Bush said his country would never renounce the SDI at the arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

The newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES has reported that the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year, prepared by the White House, contains over 50 percent higher spending on preparations for the "star wars" to the tune of $4.3 billion. As you can see, Washington refuses to contend with the danger posed by the "star wars" program to all nations.

SOVIET EXPERTS EVALUATE NEW ARMS INITIATIVE

LD041735 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Passages in quotes spoken in Russian fading into English translation]

[Excerpts] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on how to bring about nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 has evoked keen international interest.

In the following program you can hear experts' opinions on the Soviet proposals. The Soviet experts are Dr Grigoriy Khozin, disarmament specialist Lev Semeyko, and correspondent of the daily PRAVDA, Vladimir Bolshakov. First here is Lev Semeyko.

[Semeyko] "Originally there was talk about limiting nuclear arms, then about limiting and reducing them. It was proposed that these actions be carried out to rid humanity of the nuclear menace and yet the final goal was in a foggy future. Under the Soviet plan nuclear arms are to be limited, reduced, and ultimately, scrapped altogether in specific time limits binding on all parties to the process, in stages. The proposals affect the armaments of all the five nuclear powers and every one of them can see the role it has to play and the things it has to do, and the deadlines too. This is an elaborate mechanism, an integral mechanism for eliminating the nuclear threat."

[Announcer] What are Dr Grigoriy Khozin's views about the Soviet statement?

[Khozin] "It seems to me that this document is a philosophical basis for the activities not only of this country, which have been unchanged, but also the activities of all countries. The basic principle is this: Don't try to seek solutions to your problems in developing new weapons and expanding your arsenals, but try to look for ways of ridding the world of weapons. The threat is too great. The world needs to learn new thinking and new action."

[Announcer] The Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament does provide for abandoning stereotypes and rigid old mentality. Now isn't it the greatest task that's facing the human race?

[Khozin] "It goes without saying that it's much more difficult to pursue a consistent policy for attaining humanitarian ideals, as the Soviet Union does, than to whip up the arms race. Might is right is a formula that does not require political wisdom. The caveman had to live with big sticks, but we can't live forever side by side with nuclear weapons and extol them as a guarantee of peace and well-being and at the same time speak of the need to get rid of them. Certainly, changing mentality is one of the most difficult problems, but the Soviet Union is showing how this can be done. It has prolonged its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 31 March. The Soviet plan for scrapping nuclear arms does not dodge very complicated and at times delicate issues such as verification, the participation of third countries, or regional security. It's open for all. It calls for searching for solutions to all difficult problems."

[Announcer] The Soviet Union and the United States are the largest nuclear powers so the solution of these problems depends largely on them. How has the United States reacted to the Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament? Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Unlike previous times, the reaction of the West, including the United States, has been positive on the whole. The plan has not been rejected out of hand and has not been branded as mere propaganda. President Reagan has said that the statement is being carefully studied and this is the first time the Soviet Union has proposed eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. Now I'm afraid that the Soviet Union proposed destroying nuclear weapons back in 1946. In their comments on the President's remarks, especially his appreciation of this proposal, American newspapers have interpreted this as a sign that the President is no longer a captive to his own bellicose rhetoric or of this rhetoric by his aides, as it happened in the past, though some of the presidential aides have not really abandoned their flair for anti-Soviet rhetoric. They can't evade, any more, serious discussion of nuclear disarmament and the nonmilitarization of space. The Soviet statement not only shows how nuclear arms can be phased out, although they constitute the greatest danger now. There are other dangerous weapons of mass destruction and the statement outlines a concrete plan of how to scrap chemical weapons and prevent the development of new means of destruction. It is proposed that these problems should be solved alongside the regional problem."

[Announcer] Now it stands to reason that if there's a program like this it should be necessary to begin drafting agreements without delay. Here again is Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Nobody is going to deprive the Western countries of the right to consider the Soviet proposal. So far no specific answer has been given, but some politicians in the United States and in the NATO leadership have been speculating that nuclear disarmament will not be in the West's best interests and that deterrent is the best guarantee to prevent war. Of course, this is warped logic."

[Announcer] But it's quite widespread in the West. Can it be that nuclear arms do guarantee security? Lev Semeyko.

[Semeyko] "The logic of the West is this: Nuclear arms have kept the peace for the past 40 years. But has it been a truly secure peace or simply the absence of war? It was only after the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear arms that there appeared a balance of strength, followed by a peace based on the fear of mutual destruction. But as long as there are nuclear arms which are modernized all the time there will be doctrines drawn up about using them. (?It be) enough to remember such American doctrines as a limited nuclear war, a preventive nuclear strike, a first strike, a protracted nuclear war, and others. Scientists and strategists are racking their brains on how nuclear weapons can be used and this may indeed happen sooner or later. Nuclear arms cannot be regarded as an insurance against war. They are too dangerous. The same applies to conventional weapons. Their level must be reduced all the time because a race in conventional arms may lead to a situation in which conventional weapons can become as destructive as nuclear weapons."

[Announcer] And now Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Humanity is dreaming of getting rid of nuclear arms. Many politicians have spoken of this dream in some way or another and President Reagan also referred to it in (?his) "star wars" speech in March 1983. But the Soviet proposals are much more attractive than this program to eliminate nuclear arms by developing a new type of arms, the "star wars" arms. Under the Soviet plan a trillion or more dollars will not have to be spent on SDI as a means of scrapping nuclear arms, nor does it go beyond the present-day technical capabilities."

[Announcer] The Soviet plan calls for removing the greatest danger to humanity over the next 15 years and for solving thousands of other intractable problems. But is it a feasible plan? Lev Semeyko.

TEXT [Semeyko] "It is feasible. I (?will) refer to President Reagan. When he heard of the Soviet proposal he said: Why not disarm further, let's disarm further. Let the United States propose its own plan for destroying nuclear arms even sooner, say, by 1990. The United States and the Soviet Union possess more than 90 percent of all nuclear arms. If they agree to disarm this would be a realistic situation indeed. Britain, France, and China say that if the Soviet Union and the United States cut down on their nuclear potentials, they will be ready to join in a multilateral process of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet plan suggests that at first the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their arsenals on a bilateral basis, which means that the process can then become multilateral. The Soviet program is feasible also because it complies with the demands of the lesser nuclear powers."

'RADICAL' REVIEW OF SDI'S EFFECTS REQUIRED

PM031207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Final article of three under the rubric "What is SDI?" by L. Semeyko: "Undermining Security"]

[Text] The U.S. refusal to give material form by means of concrete decisions and deeds to the task of preventing the arms race in space places the fate of international security under a serious threat. The time factor is especially important now, particularly in the context of the Soviet proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth within 15 years. The deeper the Pentagon falls into the chasm of militarizing space, the harder it will be to stop and even harder yet, to reverse the wheel of the space arms race and the interrelated nuclear arms race. And the more important it becomes to find a constructive solution -- at the present stage -- to the problems of security, which are the determining factor in Soviet-U.S. relations and international relations as a whole.

The U.S. leadership continues to claim that SDI will somehow strengthen security. The latter will no longer be based on the "balance of fear" of mutual nuclear destruction, but rather on the impossibility of achieving that destruction because of the existence of an untestable "nuclear umbrella." This is presented as virtually an innovative approach to strengthening security. But in the nuclear age this is the greatest deception.

First. An innovative approach to safeguarding security under modern conditions cannot be based on the priorities of the arms race or the buildup of strength. Everything has its limit. All reasonable limits to the buildup of the arsenals of war were passed long ago. It has become senseless to raise those limits in view of the ability we now have to destroy each other many times over. But it is even more senseless to try to get rid of the threat of that manifold destruction by a further stockpiling of the mountains of weapons. The saying "to fight fire with fire" is inapplicable to the security sphere. The sparks which that would inevitably produce may well kindle a world conflagration.

A truly innovative approach would be to reject the Stone Age thinking transferred to the nuclear age which envisages holding a heavier nuclear rock in one hand and a thicker space shield in the other. For the sake of preserving peace it is necessary to overcome the spontaneous elements of the nuclear race and rise above national egoism, tactical considerations, disputes, and discords in a readiness to halt nuclear confrontation by the end of the 20th century, in a readiness to really abandon the ambitious dreams of military superiority and be guided by the principle of having enough arms for defense purposes, and in accepting the idea of rejecting the first useof nuclear weapons, while it still exists.

LAST LINE

Second. The solution of security problems in the nuclear age is inconceivable if its aim is to satisfy just one set of national interests, for all their undoubted importance. What is new in the present-day military-political situation is that it is no longer possible, as it once was, to strengthen "one's own" security at the expense of the "other side's." The opposite will happen: security -- "one's own," the "other side's," and thus, world security -- will be reduced. There will be inevitable countermeasures of a military character and an increase in tension with the threat of its developing not just into war, such as there has been around 15,000 times in mankind's history, but into a war leading to universal annihilation. Thus, one should not pin one's hopes on strengthening "one's own" security by creating an antimissile shield in space. From this viewpoint, too, as M.S. Gorbachev stated at the Geneva meeting, if the United States had less security than the Soviet Union this would not be of benefit to us since it would lead to distrust and would engender instability. It is quite clear that an analogous approach from the United States to the USSR's security is also needed here.

But that is what Washington does not realize. There is more than enough evidence of that based on many factors and facts. One claim -- a comment by C. Weinberger in the Senate in 1984 -- is an absolute classic. He said: "if we could acquire a system which would be effective and could render their (the Soviet Union's -- L.S. note) armaments ineffective, we could get back to the situation we used to have, that is, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons."

So there you have it, security American-style. It is anything but identical for the two sides. This is in no way a form of security which precludes nuclear war. It could only be interpreted as security "achieved" by the United States after (!) a nuclear war during which the USSR's nuclear might would be nullified by laser beam strikes in space. If you try, albeit with great difficulty, to see a more "acceptable" implication in that comment it would be about security based on absolute U.S. military superiority.

But dreams of a modern monopoly along the lines of the U.S. nuclear monopoly now permanently consigned to the past (and that 40 years ago) are definitely not evidence of a new way of thinking in Washington regarding the approach to safeguarding security. The only difference is that whereas the former U.S. nuclear monopoly was based on its leadership in the creation of nuclear weapons, the monopoly now planned, according to the Pentagon's scheme, is to result from leadership in the creation of space-based AMB defense. A highly relative difference, it is true. The arms race is still a race.

Third. Security under an "ABM space unmbrella," is a fictitious security also because this "umbrella," figuratively speaking, cannot fail to leak. A retaliatory strike, albeit reduced by several layers of ABM defense, would be destructive for the aggressor. It is not just a question of the well-known medical and biological consequences of nuclear expolosions for all life, but also of the recently discovered and quite probably climatic consequences even with comparactively few explosions. Under these conditions it is truly blasphemous to talk about the security of the Americans, who would be condemned not only to incineration or contamination by radiation but also, as it now turns out, to be frozen in the intense cold of a "nuclear winter." And that despite the "salvation" of ABM protection!

Fourth. The implementation of SDI will not strengthen security at all since the self-deception that it is possible to "survive" can only prompt the United States to try to disarm the Soviet Union when it deems the time ripe. "The Strategic Air Command simply does not plan to act in a 'retaliatory mode,' that is, to deliver a nuclear strike only in response," U.S. researcher D. Ford writes. "In a real situation we will not think about whether to strike first or second," the former Pentagon employee stated. "We will think about whether to strike first or not to make nuclear strikes at all."

It is hard to say what the Pentagon's staffers will "think" about in a critical situation, but it is now generally recognized -- and this is no exaggeration -- that with the existence of an antimissile shield there will be more voices in favor of delivering a strike, the first strike, furthermore, among circles in the United States who will make the fatal decision. That is a warning signal for the whole planet. That undermines security.

Fifth: Inevitably this will also undermine European security -- whatever the quality of the space ABM shield above the United States. The existence of "holes" in it, as already noted, may accelerate the fatal decision -- which will also be catastrophic for the European countries. Nor can European allies of the United States feel secure in the other -- unlikely -- event that the "umbrella" proves reliable. Then the United States, pinning its hopes on "security," could decide on a nuclear strike with even greater boldness. Once again the allies would be the losers. "The prospect of the deployment of an ABM system will bring Western Europe not security, but uncertainty and, by all accounts, even more danger," -- that is the conclusion of well-known U.S. specialist S. Drell and his colleagues in recent research of theirs. Nor would the U.S. allies gain anything if Soviet countermeasures are taken into account.

There can only be one conclusion: The nuclear-space age inevitably dictates the needs for new political and military thinking. The resolution of the security problem exists primarily in the political sphere. Security can only be ensured on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, not under conditions of uncontrollable military rivalry.

Orienting oneself toward a security based on the feasibility of delivering a first strike with impunity can only lead to disastrous results for the United States itself. Such an orientation is impermissible.

A car racing fan would probably not give up racing if he was told that with each lap his chances of catastrophe increase by one in a million. But a country's leadership cannot decide to run "laps" in the arms race which increase even by one in a million the chances of the threat of destruction for its people and for all mankind. Furthermore, the implementation, as we can see, is by no means "one chance in a million." For that very reason the abandonment of the "star wars" program would be in the interests of both national and international security.

Today a radical review of the "star wars" concept and its replacement by the "star peace" concept would provide that foundation on which the productiveness of the next summit meeting would be based. The U.S. side has every reason to reassess SDI's illusory "merits." "It is our profound conviction that we should not enter the 3d millennium with the 'star wars' program, but with large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space using all mankind's forces," the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says. "We propose engaging in practical work to develop and implement such projects. This is one of the most important ways of ensuring progress throughout our planet and of establishing a reliable security system for all." This needs political will, a love of peace which is not ostentatious, but real and the practical implementation of what was outlined in Geneva.

SOVIET PROPOSAL VIEWED AS 'OPPORTUNITY'

LD182125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] WFTU stresses that the Soviet peace proposals put forward in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provide for the most comprehensive and realistic measures, directed toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

An opportunity for defending peace has arisen for mankind. This opportunity must not be lost, the WFTU states. Here is a latest news commentary; political observer Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone:

It can be said already that the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- in which a new Soviet comprehensive plan for the establishment of peace, a realistic breakthrough toward disarmament, and the liberation of mankind from nuclear weapons is set out -- has been heard. It has been read through -- correctly, on the whole -- and it has been heard both in the United States and in other Western countries. It is natural that this statement is warmly supported by the socialist countries. It has been met with complete understanding by the Nonaligned Movement, by the developing states, and, of course, the broadest public circles heard it, who are interested in the consolidation of peace, in a radical improvement in the world political climate. And this wide address of the statement, the wide response to the statement is, of course, precious because basically this is a problem which is vitally important for the whole of mankind.

The problems and questions which were set out in the statement, those ideas which are put forward in the statement, can and must be resolved not only and not so much within the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations, as within the framework of the development of international relations as such. In this connection I would like to say that the year 1986, of course, began with great promise. Not only has loyalty to the spirit of Geneva been confirmed by the Soviet Union, but a concrete and constructive platform has been put forward, a combination of the efforts of all states and peoples, in the name of freeing the world from the burden of nuclear and chemical weapons. A broad program has been put forward so that space should remain peaceful and the earth should be peaceful too.

At issue here is the creation of essential international conditions for the favorable development of the whole of the international community. It seems to me symbolic that, having put forward extensive, constructive plans, connected with the coming work of the 27th CPSU Congress, our country is putting forward a bold and really audacious plan for establishing an enduring, stable peace on earth.

SOVIET-U.S. SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD041238 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 4 TASS -- The group on space arms had a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

U.S., SOVIET GENEVA NEGOTIATORS HOLD SESSION

LD061248 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 6 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons held a meeting here today.

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV CONDEMNS TECHNOLOGY BAN

LD062356 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- The comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries up to the year 2000 is fully in tune with the economic strategy of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the socialist community, aimed at joint solution of the task of historical significance -- to attain the world levels in science and technology with a view of further raising the well-being of their peoples, consolidating their security.

This was stated by CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev. He made a speech at a press conference which was held here today.

The CMEA member countries have programmed a great revolutionary technological advance, the speaker said. Social labour productivity is to be doubled over a period of 15 years. Consumption of energy and raw materials per unit of national income is to be sharply reduced. Therefore realization of the program is set as one of the most important political and economic tasks of the party, state, economic, scientific-research and other bodies and organizations over the whole period till the end of the current century.

The open character of the comprehensive program is one of its most important specific features, the speaker said. The CMEA countries have reaffirmed the readiness to coordinate on an equal and mutually-acceptable footing realization of the program with other interested countries, including in the framework of programs of international scientific-technical cooperation they adopt, which have a humane, peaceful direction and are in line with the U.N. goals. The CMEA member countries consider as absolutely unacceptable the policy of bans and discrimination in engineering and technology, since such a policy has nothing to do with the essence of scientific-technological progress and is detrimental to international economic relations.

Another specific feature of the program is its peaceful orientation, said Vyacheslav Sychev. The CMEA member countries emphasized that accomplishments of contemporary scientific-technical revolution should be faster and fuller used for the good of all peoples, should help do away with hunger and diseases, poverty and illiteracy. Therefore the states of the socialist community specially noted in their document that they firmly stand for prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth, that they firmly advocate disarmament. The comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the countries of the socialist community calls upon all the states to cooperate for the good of peace and prosperity.

FURTHER ON RUMORED SCHARANSKIY-AGENT EXCHANGE

DW070900 Hamburg BILD in German 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by correspondents W. Kenntemich and R. Voelkel "Exchange of People; BILD Gives Names"]

[Text] Negotiations on the exchange of people between the East and the West are much more dramatic than has thus far been thought. As BILD learned, the South African superspy of the Soviet Union, former naval commander Diter Gerhardt (50), is also to be exchanged. He is the highest-ranking Eastern agent in recent years. A Western security adviser said to BILD: "The details of the East-West poker game about people will finally be decided at the last minute."

U.S. Ambassabor Burt Will Head The Exchange

The exchange is to take place on Tuesday morning as envisaged on the Glienicker Bridge. The date was confirmed last night by Polish Government Spokesman Urban.

BILD gives the most important names of the respective 11 persons to be exchanged between the East and the West:

Diter Gerhardt, South African naval officer of German origin. In early 1984 he was sentenced to life imprisonment. As commander of the Simonstown base, he gave the Soviets, among other things, secret information about British fleet movements during the Falklands war. He knows inumerable NATO top secrets.

His wife Ruth (10 years imprisonment) handed the secret material over in Zurich and Munich.

Yevgeniy Semiyakov, Soviet computer specialist.

Rolf Hecht, East Berlin Ministry for State Security (MfS) case officer. He was responsible for MTU [Machinen-Turbinen Union] specialist JUERGEN Reichwald passing the plans of the Tornado engine. He was sentenced to 6 years in 1981.

Detlev Scharfenort, an MfS agent and an illegal resident, recruited mainly students. He was given 4 years imprisonment.

Guenther-Herbert Wiedemann, MfS courier, transported intelligence material from Eastern agents to the "GDR." In 1985 he was given a sentence of 1 year and 8 months.

Jerzy Kaczmarek, Polish intelligence service officer, arrested in March 1985.

Moscow and East Berlin are prepared to exchange 11 Germans who had been working for the BND and U.S. intelligence services. Among them are two married couples, a senior employee of a shipping company, and a Bundeswehr sergeant.

Soviet civil rights advocate Scharanskiy has not yet been informed. Kremlin journalist Viktor Louis wrote in the Israeli paper YEDI'OT-AHARONOT: "Scharanskiy will probably get new clothers shortly before the date and learn about the change in his life."

TEXT The Soviets will then bring him by plane to East Berlin, from there to the bus with the waiting Western agents, and then to the border. U.S. Ambassador Burt, who organized the last exchange of agents, flew to Berlin yesterday.

Surprisingly, there is again hope -- even if only a slight one -- for Soviet Nobel Peace Prize winner Anatoliy Sakharov. President Reagan has told his Moscow embassy to negotiate with the Kremlin top echelons over a later release of the regime critic.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, RYZHKOV SPEECH ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA Report

PM061451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Switzerland: To Enrich Dialogue"]

[Text] Davos -- Plenary sessions and discussions are continuing in the working groups of the international symposium being held by the "World Economic Forum."

Problems of world economics connected with the further deterioration in the trade and economic situation, the growth of protectionist trends, and increasing contradictions among industrially developed powers are being discussed.

The delegates have taken note of the obvious dissonance introduced into the work of the symposium by the speeches of "star wars" advocates who have come specially to Davos. The transatlantic landing force included Edward Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. Their arguments were not distinguished by any originality, and the repetition of these in favor of the militarization of space alternated with undisguised threats against West European and Asian countries: The United States will not perpetually bear the burden of "Atlantic and Pacific responsibility" for the allies and could reconsider its obligations to defend them.

A Moscow-Davos television linkup was the central event of 5 February. N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the symposium participants. All the seats in the hall were taken long before the start of the transmission, and more than 200 journalists and representatives of radio and television companies from the United States, Japan, and West European countries gathered around the sets relaying it over closed-circuit television in the press center. The symposium chairman -- Gaston Thorn, former president of the Commission of the European Communities -- addressed questions on the participants' behalf. Here is his opinion:

"There are no miracles in politics, still less in economic practice. It is necessary to prepare positive changes persistently and with full awareness of one's responsibility and to study and know each other's positions. The fact that the Soviet premier found time to expound the Soviet Union's viewpoint and answer questions attests to a respectful attitude to the business world and to the politicians from 52 countries represented in Davos and shows a desire to develop and enrich East-West dialogue in the interests of mutual understanding."

Thomas J. Watson, former U.S. ambassador in Moscow, speaks:

"The Soviet Union does not evade its share of responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and cooperation.

Earnest talks on the whole range of disarmament problems are necessary, extremely necessary, above all at the Geneva talks between our countries. I have been asked many questions here in Davos. Is cooperation possible between Russians and Americans? I reply firmly -- yes, it is possible. The Soviet premier confirmed this in his talk. During the war we proved to the world that our governments and Russian and American people had found a common language on very difficult and complex questions -- problems of peace and mankind's survival. At that time I spent a month in Irkutsk and realized that the Russians have kind feelings toward the Americans and all peoples. I wish our relations 'good weather'"

Representatives on Speech

LD061407 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Davos (Switzerland), February 6 TASS -- The 16th international symposium of managers held under the motto "For comprehensive world trade" ended its deliberations here today. During the week-long event 600 politicians and members of the business and financial communities of the West discussed the state of economic affairs and possibilities for brisking and scaling up international trade and economic contacts. Much attention was devoted to problems pertaining to East-West relations.

One of the main events of the symposium arranged via a Moscow-Davos television bridge was a televized speech of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to the delegates attending the function and his answers to questions asked by them. Many representatives of the business quarters of Western nations highly assessed Nikolay Ryzhkov's speech and expressed the view that the possibilities for developing all-round East-West contacts were far from exhausted.

Expanded cooperation between states with different social systems, they said, was essential not only from the economic but from the political point of view as well. A constructive approach to the solution of problems dividing the East and the West could make a valuable contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and promoting trust among nations.

COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET ECONOMIC SECURITY PROPOSAL

LD041507 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Soviet Government's memorandum on the international economic security of states as an important condition of improving international economic relations has evoked positive response in the world. This is only natural since it sets pressing tasks.

Leading capitalist states have over recent years maintained such a course in international economic relations as has dramatically worsened the climate in the field. Under its impact crisis phenomena in world economic ties have become aggravated and commercial, economic, financial, scientific and technological relations between states increasingly destabilized. This policy has also been a stumbling block to efforts to improve international economic relations and rebuild them on a just and democratic basis.

The economic security of states is being threatened.

The substance of this policy is in working up tension, using military force and methods of power politics to solve international problems, undermining mutually beneficial economic cooperation and misusing international economic ties as a means of pressure and interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

The consequences of this course of blackmail and arbitrary activities have been especially baneful to developing countries. A trillion-dollar-debt noose is being tightened around their necks. Debt servicing and repayment devours 29 percent of their export earnings. The actually unmanageable repayment of interest on the debt, however, adds to the wealth of monopolies and provides money to cover the budget deficits and military programs of Western countries, this happening at a time when hundreds of millions of people in developing countries go hungry, poverty there is widespread and the child mortality rate high.

The arms race erodes the economic position of developing countries. It fans the flames of local conflicts in the developing world and worsens the positions of newly-free states in the world capitalist market.

The Soviet proposals also show a road to delivering the economies of developed capitalist states from the ruinous burden of the arms race and stabilizing international economic relations and the financial system. It is becoming obvious also to these states that economic security is directly linked with ensuring peace, stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space.

The Soviet proposals show how this vicious circle of militarist exploitation can be broken, a solution found to the debt problem and international economic relations improved. The Soviet Union stands for the reduction of interest rates on loans and credits, for stabilizing currency rates and renouncing protectionism. It is for renouncing all manner of blockades and discrimination in the field of trade and scientific and technological ties, for rebuilding international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis. The principle of armament instead of development, a principle imposed by militarism, should be replaced by a totally different principle, that of disarmament for development. This Soviet position meets the interests of all countries.

NATO'S GEN ROGERS OPPOSED TO GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

LD011449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] New York, 1 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The response of NATO to the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons is an accelerated build-up of the latest versions of such weapons. This was stated in all candor in an interview with AP by the U.S. General Bernard Rogers, the commander of NATO's joint armed forces in Europe. He announced plans to begin the siting in Western Europe of new, "more efficient" tactical nuclear missiles after 1988. This, the general stressed, would be part of the extensive program of "modernization" of NATO's nuclear arsenals planned for the period 1988-1995.

Rogers explained that "modernization" provides for the replacement of "obsolete" nuclear missiles that are currently deployed in central Europe with new, more accurat ones with a longer range. He also came forward with an "initiative" to develop [razrabotka] and produce new nuclear missiles of the "air-to-surface" class, with the aim of equipping NATO air forces.

Touching on the Soviet program for the elimiantion of all nuclear armaments, the NATO commander asserted, as if to ridicule common sense, that it was "potentially dangerous" to Western Europe.

In particular, he called on the Washington administration not to agree under any circumstances to the Soviet proposal for the complete elimination, in the first stage, of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles. This would "weaken the United State's strategic nuclear umbrella," he said frankly. But what horrifies the NATO military commander more than anything is the prospect that the world might be totally rid of nuclear weapons, and with them the threat of nuclear destruction. In this case, he said, trying to intimidate the Western Europeans, the USSR world supposedly have the advantage in conventional weapons. "We must retain nuclear weapons," he declared, as if issuing an ultimatum.

Rogers acknowledges that the course of the Pentagon and NATO high command toward pressing ahead with nuclear rearmament may "encounter difficulties," that is, with the further growth of the antinuclear, antiwar movement in Western Europe and the protests of the broad public in those countries which the U.S. Administration has accorded the role of nuclear hostages. He reported that next week the NATO top brass will set off for the capitals of Western Europe to push through its militarist plans.

DEHLI STATEMENT ON ARMS PROPOSAL CIRCULATES AT UN

LD060559 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 6 TASS -- The Delhi statement of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security issues gives a high appraisal and supports the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has put forward a programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The commission's statement has been circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The document points out that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is far-reaching and constructive one which deserves the most serious consideration. It emphasizes the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and to end it on earth and urges the states possessing nuclear weapons to observe a mutual and verifiable moratorium on nuclear weapon testing.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

TASS Cites PRAVDA Editorial

LD062311 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 7 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published an editorial commenting on the U.S. President's State of the Union Address, which says:

United States President Ronald Reagan made his State of the Union Address to Congress on February 4. According to tradition, the statement was slated for late January but was postponed due to the crash of the Challenger.

The State of the Union address is a traditional analysis of the state of affairs in the United States and on the world arena, a review of the state's foreign and domestic policy. Proposing to speak "about our deepest longing for the future -- to leave our children a land that is free and just in a world at peace," Reagan declared, "It is my hope that our fireside summit in Geneva and Mr Gorbachev's upcoming visit to America can lead to a more stable relationship." He said that the American people hate war and are longing for peace.

In the following paragraph, however, the President noted the existence of "deep and abiding differences" with the Soviet Union, repeating the set of trite anti-Soviet stereotypes, and returning, in fact, to the discredited, bankrupt ideas of a "crusade" against socialism. Yet another claim about "the threat from Soviet forces, conventional and strategic, from the Soviet drive for domination" became a tribute to the outdated mode of thinking of the times of the cold war.

The reality is such, however, that the American leader needed the false, totally groundless accusations against the Soviet Union in order to provide a propaganda justification for the course towards a further unrestricted escalation of the arms race (allocations for specific military programmes, above all, the modernization of strategic strike forces in the new financial year, are planned to grow by 12 per cent, and by 42 per cent before 1991). One of the chief theses of the address is that America should and will arm itself, and that its course is the position-of-strength policy. In other words, the United States intends following the path which has already led mankind to an unprecedented arms race, to great disasters.

"Never has there been a more exciting time to be alive -- a time of rousing wonder and heroic achievement," the U.S. head of state said in his address. "Today, physicists peering into the infinitely small realms of sub-atomic particles... astronomers build a space telescope that can see to the edge of the universe and, possibly, back to the moment of creation."

But is the "star wars" programme which the President praised with enthusiasm in his address that is a real step towards a catastrophe [sentence as received]. The "security shield", as Reagan describes the Strategic Defence Initiative in his address, is, above all, a "nuclear sword", a "super-weapon" of the Pentagon which bets on achieving military superiority over the USSR by deploying strike weapons in outer space. As a matter of fact, they in Washington do not conceal that they have not abandoned the claims to victory in a nuclear conflict, endorsed in the programme for the 1984-1988 financial years.

In the State of the Union Address, Reagan mentions but in passing the major issue -- the Soviet-American talks on the vital problem of our time, that of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation. The head of the White House does not even mention the accord, endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva, obliging the two sides to seek to attain the historic goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and strengthening strategic stability.

The U.S. President deliberately avoids even mentioning in his State of the Union Message the Soviet proposals advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement, which sets out a concrete, stage-by-stage programme for a total elimination of nuclear weapons in the world, a programme of implementing the accords that emerged as a result of the Geneva summit meeting.

The State of the Union Address is permeated from beginning to end with demagogic rhetoric. The President calls, "go forward America, reach for the stars", speaks about "a rising America -- firm of heart, united in spirit", he insists, nearly incants, "American believes, America is ready, America can win the race to the future -- and we shall", and so forth and so on.

But this rhetoric is called upon just to camouflage the tough fact of the U.S. reality -- the inability of the authorities to rid that country of the unprecedented deficit of the federal budget, which will be paid by America's working people, that the social programmes, substantially curtailed as they are, will be subjected to further deep cuts. The president actually accused the millions of "welfare" Americans of "Dependency", he did not conceal his contempt towards the problems that worry millions of people in the United States. The militarist budget, however, the fast growth of which has become the chief reason why America does not "live within its means", as the President acknowledged and what follows from the address, will not only be left intact, but will continue to grow.

The U.S. President failed to say that it is under his administration that out of each dollar deducted from Americans as federal income tax, 51 per cent are spent to pay the militarist programmes. Allocations for the "star wars" programme will grow by 75 percent in the new financial year. Expenditures on the first stages in the implementation of the programme, first fixed at 26 billion dollars, are now estimated at about 50 billion.

This is the major cause of the deprivations and hardships besetting millions upon millions of Americans. Referring to whom the President observes, gabbling away, that the "government must provide shelter and nourishment for those who cannot provide for themselves." The assurances of economic "achievements", that "Family and community remain the moral core of our society, guardians of our values and hopes for the future, (that) family and community are the co-stars of this great American comeback" tally badly with the forced admissions, contained in the State of the Union address, that U.S. society is being eroded by social evils -- "The breakdown of the family... has reached crisis proportions -- in female and child poverty, child abandonment, horrible crimes and deteriorating schools."

The resounding phrases in the address about the "flourishing" America and "new jobs" are refuted by the real statistics provided by American labour unions: today, about 15 million Americans are denied the right to work. And, as the head of the American Administration says in his address, "how often we read of a husband and wife -- both working, struggling from paycheck to paycheck to raise a family, meet a mortage, pay their taxes and bills." The president is compelled to admit that "the plight of the poor grows more painful." This is only a small part of the truth.

The message does not reveal that, according to the labour unions, up to 40 percent of the U.S. population live in poverty or on the brink of it, that it is under this Presidency that one out of four children in the richest capitalist country goes to bed hungry, that more children died from poverty in that country during the past five years than the number of American casualties during the years of the "dirty war" in Indochina.

The State of the Union address unequivocally promises the U.S. people and the world new "dirty wars." The President says, "we must prepare for peace...by bolstering...liberty, and democracy however and wherever we can." At that, the statement by the head of the administration categorically affirms that "the world's hopes rest with America's future." The message advertises the "new globalism" of the United States, the orientation of which is frankly defined -- Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. Preparing an assault on Nicaragua is advanced as one of Washington's top-priority tasks. Destroyed schoolhouses, murdered children and women, burnt crops -- by American hirelings and with American money -- this is the practical implementation of the policy for today and the years to come, set forth with such fervor.

The section dealing with foreign economic matters is not free of declarative statements either. The United States will redouble its "efforts for freer and fairer trade" -- this is what was said. In fact, however, it is Washington which made boycotts, embargoes, and economic blockade a norm of its daily policy with regard to other states.

Ronald Reagan's calls for free trade, just as his assurances about the striving for peace, would be perceived with trust only in case they were backed by concrete deeds. A constructive response to the Soviet peace proposals, advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, placing before mankind the historic task of eliminating all nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 on the condition of the non-militarization of outer space, would be a tangible proof of these assurances. This would constitute a true guarantee of security for all peoples.

The address by the U.S. President on the State of the Union was apparently devised as a blueprint through the year 2000 in the domestic and foreign policy. In fact, it became a manifestation of the rapacious, egoistic ideology of the most conservative, right-wing groupings in that country. The U.S. President concludes his message by the words "so let us go forward to create our world of tomorrow -- in faith, in unity, and in love." In reality, it is hard to find in that document anything but the building up of fear, hostility and hatred under the disguise of high-sounding and fanciful phrases.

Speech Dwells on SDI

OW061243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Text] The United States must rearm, rapidly implementing SDI, with which it is known it would like to make its nuclear arsenals invulnerable and have its hands free for the first nuclear strike. That is the approach to the issue of war and peace expressed in President Reagan's speech at the joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress. It was the traditional message on the State of the Union. In essence, the message bore the stamp of publicity and a promise to continue with the old policy to go ahead with the militarization of the country and the arms race, spreading it into space.

Conducting state terrorism abroad, assisting big business, and curtailing social programs in the country were not forgotten. True, the President expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and the planned visit to the United States by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev would, as he said, lead to more stable relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But the U.S. President, as before, not only failed to give a reply to the latest most important Soviet initiatives, aimed at fully eliminating nuclear arms and preventing the militarization of space, but did not even utter a word about them.

DRA Envoy Comments

LD062214 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 6 TASS -- The State of the Union address by the President of the USA in which he openly proclaimed Washington's intention to step up "moral and material support" for bandits operating in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea shows that Washington has no regard for morals and laws when the global imperialist interests of the United States are the point of the matter, said Mohammad Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, at a press-conference at the U.N. Headquarters today. Pretending that they in Washington care for the destiny of peoples that uphold their freedom and independence, they ignore the flagrant flouting of human rights on a large scale in Chile, on occupied Arab lands, in the south of Africa, in South Korea and other areas.

They ignore this for the reason that the outrages are committed by the most inhuman regimes that Washington regards among its closest friends and allies, that serve the interests of U.S. imperialism.

For instance, the Pakistani authorities that participate in the United States' undeclared war against Afghanistan are committing veritable genocide against free pashtoon tribes, in a bid to subjugate them to their military and political oppression, to turn their lands into a bridgehead for aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said. Punitive forces burnt down dozens of villages, killed hundreds of people. Thousands are fleeing to Afghanistan to save themselves from massacre. But the White House, the Department of State, the "free" American press disregard this tragedy.

The stand of the U.S. government does not reconcile with Washington's assurances of readiness to promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, said the permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations. Washington's policy can only complicate the achievement of such an agreement. But it will not bring laurels to the instigators of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan people is determined to uphold its independence, freedom and territorial inviolability.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS RECENT PENTAGON BUDGET PROPOSAL

'Hawks' Influence Apparent

PM051027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: 'United States: Dictated by 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Washington -- When the White House submits its draft budget for Fiscal 1987 to Congress next Wednesday, the legislators, in the opinion of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, will be astounded.

TEXT The newspaper's Washington office managed to get an advance look at the document compiled by the administration. It provides for an increase in military spending to $311 billion, that is, $30 billion more than was allocated in the current fiscal year. The draft budget lays down, in particular, a doubling of funds for the development of a new Midgetman ICBM, the additional production of 21 MX missiles, the resumption of tests of antisatellite weapons despite the legislators' recent ban, and a sharp rise in spending on the creation of the invisible Stealth bomber.

In addition, the White House is requesting $4.3 billion to accelerate the preparations for "star wars" -- which is more than 50 percent in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Appropriations for social needs will be cut still further as a result, while military programs continue to be thought of as some kind of "sacred cows."

Another influential newspaper here -- THE BOSTON GLOBE -- regards this as a sign that U.S. foreign policy continues to be dictated by "hawks."

'Staggering Sum' Requested

LD051332 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting.

Militarization and militarization once again -- this spirit pervades the Pentagon's budget request for 1987 fiscal [as received] and the annual report by U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger to the U.S. Congress accompanying the request for funds. For the said period the Pentagon requests a staggering sum of 311.6 billion dollars on its needs. This is 33.2 billion, or 11.9 per cent, up on the sum allocated to the Defense Department by the U.S. Congress for the current 1986 fiscal year. Total military spendings of the United States are even higher than the mentioned sum, as a substantial part of them is "hidden" in the outlays for other departments, notably the Department of Energy, NASA, etc. Since 1981 the Reagan administration has already spent 1.2 trillion dollars on "America's re-armament".

The Pentagon demands that the funds set aside for the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative be almost doubled from 2.7 billion to 4.8 billion dollars. At the same time additional billions of dollars are requested for the modernization of the existing systems of strategic nuclear arms and the development and deployment of new ones, including Trident-2 ballistic missiles, MX, Midgetman, cruise missiles, Pershing-2 intermediate-range ballistic missiles and the newest strategic bombers.

This gives lie to the administration's propaganda statements which allege that the "star wars" program nurtured by it is a purely defensive system and that it purportedly leads to the elimination of nuclear arms. Moreover, the Pentagon's report accompanying the request for funds admits that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) constitutes a new component part and a corner stone of a whole series of changes in the U.S. strategic forces.

What are these changes? Weinberger's report indicates that they aim for a further buildup of offensive strategic arms, while the SDI is to become one of the pillers of the American nuclear "deterrent" for many years to come. In other words, the Pentagon regards the SDI as an inseparable element of efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon's budget request and Weinberger's report devote much attention to a numerical increase of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in and outside the country and to the buildup of conventional armaments. The report says that the use of armed force by the United States is a component element of the present administration's policies aiming to protect the "vital interests" of the United States in the sphere of which the White House includes almost all regions of the world.

All the provisions of the report with the help of which the defense secretary is trying to justify the "need" for a further sharp increase in U.S. military spendings boil down to the trite allegations concerning the "danger" to America coming from the "growing Soviet threat". And of course the report fails to say a single word about the latest Soviet peace initiatives of paramount importance devised to reduce and in the last analysis to eliminate nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of outer space.

'Unprecedented' U.S. Rearmament

LD061054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0357 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Shalnev report]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb (TASS) -- President Reagan has presented the draft of U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1987 to Congress. The expenditure side is set at the sum of $994 billion; income at $850.4 billion.

The draft reflects the militaristic direction of the Washington administration's foreign policy and the anti-popular essence of its domestic policy. The leading item of expenditure is funds for the further buildup of the arms race. For this purpose the White House has asked Congress for the astronomical sum of $320.3 billion, which is being channelled to the budget of the Pentagon as well as the Department of Energy and other departments. This time the record appropriations to the Pentagon are 8.2 percent in excess of current military expenditure. As is made perfectly clear in President Reagan's budget message to Congress, the administration intends to raise them in coming years too.

The draft budget provides for a continuation of the unprecedented program of the so-called "rearmament" of the United States, aimed at Washington's attaining military supremacy and practically securing the potential to realize the so-called doctrine of "neo-globalism;" in other words, interference, including by military means, in the internal affairs of states that are not to the liking of the United States. Particular emphasis in the military programs has been laid on pushing ahead the militarization of space. The most important increase in expenditure in percentage terms is proposed in those articles of the budget that are related to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which aims at the development [sozdaniye] and deployment [razvertivaniye] of a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with space based elements. Appropriations for the "star wars" program are being proposed in a record amount -- $4.8 billion, which is almost double that of the current fiscal year.

The United States plans to continue the arms race on earth too at an accelerated pace. Having referred to the "need to protect the vitally important interests of the United States," the White House is asking for the allocation of major funds for the program of development [sozdaniye] and deployment of [razvertivaniye] of the qualitatively new intercontinental ballistic MX first strike missiles. The White House and the Pentagon also plan a considerable buildup in the arsenals of conventional weapons of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the United States, and to strengthen the potential of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

Having verbally proclaimed a desire for "a ban on production and stockpiling of chemical weapons," the administration has, however, made provision for fresh appropriations for the development [razrabotka] and production of binary warheads -- a qualitatively new kind of this weapon of mass destruction.

The administration is "compensating" for the unprecedented plans for military buildup, which swallow up the lion's share of the planned budget appropriations, with the latest series of measures of "severe economies." Again to come under the "axe of cuts" are programs in the fields of education, health care, social security, programs which are supposed, albeit in a small way, to make a little easier the lot of American farmers, who are at the moment going through a crisis the like of which has not been seen for many decades.

The 1987 fiscal year deficit, which the administration promised to do away with completely as early as 1983, is planned, according to the draft budget, at a sum of $144 billion. However, many specialists are predicting that in fact it will be considerably larger.

Joint Chiefs Urge Funding

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces view the entire globe and even the near-earth space as something like America's fief. This is evidenced by an annual report, the United States military posture, financial year 1987, prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in order to add more substance to the Pentagon's budget request for a staggering 311.6 billion dollars for that year. The document makes frequent mention of such notions as "global interests of the United States," "free access to all seas and oceans and outer space," "accessibility of sources of raw materials," etc.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff demand that the U.S. Congress approve in full the Pentagon's request for funds for the fiscal year 1987. The authors of the report insist on the buildup and modernization of both strategic and conventional armaments of the United States, and on the consolidation of U.S. military presence in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, South-east Asia, the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. They also state that the United States should install and strengthen pro-American regimes throughout the world, suppress national-liberation movements and knock together new military alliances under U.S. auspices.

The authors of the report advocate the spending of billions of dollars on improving the mobility of the U.S. Armed Forces through boosting their world-wide air- and sea-lift capabilities, and the expansion of the network of U.S. military, air force and naval bases abroad.

The report prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff along with the report issued by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger at precisely the same time and resembling the ICS document in spirit, just like the Pentagon's budget requests for the new fiscal year can bear witness to only one thing: paying lip service to the striving for peace and arms control the U.S. Administration in actual fact is fully determined to continue intensifying the lethal arms race both on earth and in outer space in pursuit of the unrealizable dream about U.S. military superiority.

Zholkver Comments

LD062302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadayev; Aleksander Zholkver commentary]

[Text][Fadeyev] As we have already reported in our transmissions, following President Reagan's traditional State of the Union message, he submitted the draft budget for the next fiscal year to congress. I shall ask Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to tell us about the main features of the budget bill.

[Zholkver] Let me note first of all that the biggest spending allocation in the draft of the new U.S. budget is military spending. According to Weinberger, the Pentagon chief himself, this amounts to 27 percent of all allocations, and it is to exceed $311.5 billion. But this future does not give a full picture of the real scale of U.S. military spending. The point is that such spending comes not just under Pentagon allocations, but also, for instance, under those of the Department of Energy which in the United States is in charge of the production of atomic weapons.

Allocations for nuclear armaments, incidentally, are also extremely substantial in the Pentagon's estimates: billions for the installation of another 21 MX intercontinental missiles, each with 10 nuclear warheads; for the construction of another 5 missiles-carrying submarines; the purchase of about another 400 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons; and for the development [razrabotka] of the new "Midgetman" mobile intercontinental missile. At the same time it is also proposed to spend considerable sums of money on equipping the American Army with a considerable quantity of so-called conventional armaments; a further 840 tanks, 870 combat vehicles for use by the infantry, 300 armored personnel carriers, and so on and so forth.

The largest allocations, however, are being earmarked for military space programs. In the next financial year it is proposed to increse them by 75 percent, to almost $6.5 billion. Over a 5-year period, it is planned to spend a total of 42 billion on "star wars" projects. What do all these truly astronomical figures show? Above all, that for all the peacemaking phrases of the President's State of the Union message, Washington is stubbornly sticking to a policy of continuing and even accelerating the arms race. And this applies not just to next year but also to subsequent years, since many major military programs are designed for a lengthy period of time.

Let me recall, incidentally, that until recently Washington was declaring that the implementation of the military space programs officially termed the Stategic Defense Initiative will make nuclear armaments superfluous. We can now see, however, that it is planned to build up both the one and the other, both space and atomic weapons.

This is being pointed out by the very United States' congressmen who are going to be considering the federal budget. They also note that it provides for a further increase of military spending, while at the same time envisaging further reductions in allocations for the most essential social program. And last but not least, there is another circumstance, pointed out by Senator Mitchell, among others. We cannot allow ourselves to increase military spending limitlessly, and at the same time to try to balance the budget, he said. The country is living on borrowed money and the moment is not far off when the bill for this will have to be met.

Let me add that not only the Americans but also the whole of humanity is having to foot the bill for the unrestrained arms race, which brings fabulous profits only to the manufacturers of death.

CHALLENGER EXPLOSION EXPOSES SDI WEAKNESSES

LD062051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] It is difficult not to recall the Challenger disaster: How unreliable and shaky the mirage of a cosmic umbrella over the United States, which Washington is proposing, seems in the light of the tragedy. Indeed, it would appear that the super-fast, super-clever, and the particularly reliable computers on Challenger were not only unable to prevent the 28 January catastrophe of the spacecraft, but they even failed to warn that it would occur. And who can guarantee that, when they are put at the service of this so-called umbrella, such systems will prove to be more rapid and reliable?

That's the first question; the second one is this. Imagine that all is OK with the computers and they won't let you down. Let's suppose that a similar mysterious and completely unexpected and unpredictable disaster should happen to an American craft deployed in outer space and to part of this proposed space umbrella, or with an aerospace aircraft crammed with aramments. One might ask: Where is the guarantee that such a disaster would not be instantly interpreted by computers as an act of aggression, an act of subversion, or an act of sabotage on the part of a supposed enemy?

And who can be entrusted, as a consequence of this, to ensure that a system of retaliatory measures is not put into effect?

Quite a few questions like this are being raised, and they are being raised not only between you and I. The well-known American sociologist (Perrow), author of the book "Normal Disasters in Life in Conditions of High-Technology Risk," wrote recently that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative would increase 100-fold the danger of an accidental, unpremeditated outbreak of a nuclear war. If a shuttle spacecraft can suffer a disaster, then an immeasurably more complex system is doomed to a failure which could lead to the destruction of mankind, this scientist wrote.

One more very unseemly detail came to light during the investigation into the Challenger disaster. It seems that even up to the very last moment its crew did not suspect the deadly danger hanging over them, since no warning signals appeared on the instrument panel of the spacecraft. This was reported by Lawerence, a NASA spokesman, speaking at the Lyndon Johnson Manned Spacecraft Center. But, Lawrence said, even if the astronauts had found out in time about any defects in the operation of the launching system, they would not, it appears, have had any chance to save themselves. The UPI agency explained that this statement runs counter to NASA's previous claims that the Challenger crew, had they known about the danger in time, could have separated it from the launching system, and (?ejected) to the ocean or on to the Cape Canaveral runway. According to Lawrence, the Challenger computers did not enable this to be done since they were not programmed properly.

Yesterday, television companies showed an amateur photograph, released by UPI, on which can clearly be seen a tongue of flame leaping from the body of the right-hand solid rocket booster, just above the nozzle. This supports the view that it was this very defect in the booster which led to the explosion, to the destruction of the spacecraft and the death of the crew. However, NASA, as before, refuses to make any official statements on this subject. Yesterday evening it bcame known that the special charge destined to liquidate the fuel tank had been raised from the ocean bed. Thus, it has now been eliminated from the list of possible causes of the disaster.

The ABC television company has reported the start of work by a special presidential commission to investigate the circumstances of the Challenger disaster. Here we can see a representative of this commission. The television company noted that so far its members have no idea of where to begin this work.

At the same time NASA management has begun a propaganda campaign aimed at obtaining additional funds for the construction of a spaceship to replace Challenger. This will cost approximately $2 billion.

FURTHER REPORTS ON KENNEDY VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gorbachev Receives Kennedy

LD061944 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, in the Kremlin, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, Comrade Gorbachev noted, the prerequisites have been created for the normalization [vypravleniye] of relations between our two countries, and many leading U.S. political figures declare themselves in favor of this. But today it is not enough merely to pay verbal tribute to an understanding of the danger of the situation which has arisen.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should yield practical results, and be marked by serious progress in the directions most important for the cause of peace. Otherwise such a meeting would be devoid of meaning. The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ensure that this will be so. Evidence of this is the program we proposed for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the period up to the year 2000 given that there is a ban on space strike weapons. This program contains specific and realistic formulas for achieving accords in all spheres, embracing nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, and moreover, it makes provision for reliable and strict verification.

The Soviet program would make it possible for mankind to avoid the colossal danger lying in wait for the international community should it allow itself to be drawn into new adventures. In the 15 years that the authors of the U.S. "star wars" program allot for experiments which are allegedly intended to try out the recipes for nuclear disarmament by way of space armaments, we propose that the earth be freed of nuclear armaments.

Although nuclear test sites continue to function in the United States, and not only there, the Soviet Union has extended for a further 3 months its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. We consider, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, the total cessation of nuclear tests to be extremely important.

During the conversation there was a detailed discussion of the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union for the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. Replying to Senator Kennedy's questions, Comrade Gorbachev explained that, like the proposal for ending nuclear explosions, it is not accompanied by any conditions except for a renunciation of a build-up of the corresponding nuclear weapons by Britain and France and the non-transfer of such weapons to other countries by the United States.

The Soviet program for nuclear disarmament provides a unique chance not only for radically changing Soviet-U.S. relations for the better, but also for turning peoples' most cherished dream of lasting peace into a reality. This chance must not be missed.

Senator Kennedy voiced a number of considerations which, in his view, could promote progress toward a reduction of armaments.

There was also an exchange of views on other questions connected with the need for better mutual understanding, conditional upon a recognition of the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Edward Kennedy thanked the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for the opportunity to hold a frank and meaningful conversation.

Kennedy Addresses Academy

LD062004 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- "I welcome the constructive new suggestions in Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal." This is what Senator Edward Kennedy said about the Soviet programme for the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere by the year 2000. He arrived in Moscow on Tuesday and addressed the USSR Academy of Sciences today.

"It would be foolish for any of us to pretend that there are no profound differences between our societies and our governments", the Senator said. "But for destinies [as received] are inescapably intertwined in what has become the overriding challenge of our time -- to avert the nuclear holocaust".

Edward Kennedy emphasized the importance of the Geneva meeting of the leaders of the two powers due to which the hope for the establishment of mutual understanding between the two countries has emerged. Edward Kennedy noted that many people in the West have serious reservations about the consequences of any new escalation of the arms race, especially the development of anti-missile systems in space.

Senator Kennedy holds that the role of scientists in the prevention of a nuclear menace must increase. He spoke highly of the activity of the movement "international physicians for the prevention of nuclear war" which was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1985. He is of the opinion that the results of the Geneva summit will promote the widening of Soviet-American scientific cooperation which is in the interests of both countries. "Yet political confrontation too often narrows the horizons of scientific cooperation." A lot has been achieved however, even in conditions of a limited cooperation of scientists of the two countries, he noted.

Describing the state of scientific ties between the two countries, the Senator, specifically, pointed out that the fusion experiments at Princeton University depend in large measure on insights developed by Soviet colleagues. "And as I speak to you today, American instruments are being transported on a Soviet rocket flying through the heavens towards its rendezvous with Halley's Comet", Edward Kennedy said. In his opinion, the world should become, for scientists, an international laboratory in which they can speak freely with each other, and collaborate freely in peaceful research and discovery.

Edward Kennedy paid special attention to the question of arms control. "More sophisticated technologies have emerged in recent years to monitor and evaluate nuclear tests and other military activities," the Senator said.

"It is time for scientists to apply them systematically to solve problems in the area of verification." Without this, in his opinion, peace cannot be achieved on earth. It is necessary to strive for greater openness and confidence in relations between the USSR and USA, the guest noted.

"I look forward to a time when the hundreds of billions of dollars and roubles that we expend each year on engines of war will be spent on instruments of peace", Edward Kennedy said. "In recent years, it has often seemed that we are passing through a long winter of discontent on arms control and the other issues that divide us. But our feeling today is that we are finally emerging into a springtime of hope. Let us redouble our efforts to transform that tentative sense of anticipation into tangible steps of accomplishment".

Academician Aleksandrov Speaks

LD62013 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- "If just one of the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe explodes accidentally, the continent will become uninhabitable in two-three minutes," the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has declared, warning against the nuclear threat looming large over mankind. Academician Anatoily Aleksandrov addressed a meeting of Soviet scientists with American Senator Edward Kennedy at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences here today.

It is extremely important that concrete steps be undertaken with a view to achieving an accord on the reduction of nuclear armaments and preventing the militarization of outer space, Academician Aleksandrov stressed.

"Nuclear systems, like rocketry, may sometimes malfunction and break down," the academician said. "Regrettably, the recent disaster that struck the American spacecraft Challenger attests to the insufficient reliability of technology. Any missile positioned in Europe may behave in a just as unpredictable way."

Progress in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, that became apparent after the Geneva Summit, and the recent statement by Mikhail Gorbachev show that before the beginning of the third millennium mankind will have to finally resolve the question of eliminating all types of weapons that threaten mankind. Otherwise, it may just be too late, the scientist pointed out.

The Soviet programme of total disarmament is a guide for action for all who are not indifferent to the fate of the planet, Aleksandrov said.

"I welcome Senator Edward Kennedy's arrival in the Soviet Union, and regard it as an important step towards establishing mutual understanding and closer Soviet-American Cooperation for the benefit of the two countries and the peoples of the entire world," Academician Aleksandrov stressed in conclusion.

DRUZHININ CRITICIZES U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD061607 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] Big groups of American naval ships are reported to have appeared in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean seas and in the Pacific Ocean. For what purpose? Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Druzhinin writes:

For already quite some time the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers have been cruising near the shores of Libya. The WASHINGTON POST describes this as intensive gunboat diplomacy. According to what the paper says, Washington has already worked out plans of hitting bomb strikes at Libya's territory. What Washington actually wants is to intimidate Libya with military strength and make it discard an independent foreign policy in the Middle East which is not to the liking of the United States.

These days, a group of naval ships of the United States 2d Fleet appeared in the Caribbean Sea near the shores of Haiti. This took place as soon as the situation in that country aggravated. And again the goal is to threaten the people of Haiti with a direct American intervention and intimidate those who act against the terrorist dictatorship of Duvalier, supported by Washington. And another example of gunboat diplomacy: The presidential elections in the Philippines are to take place on 7th February, and so the Enterprise aircraft carrier and other American naval ships with marines on board were urgently dispatched to the shores of that country, where the Americans have a military base. And as observers say, that has been done in order to ensure the outcome of elections favorable to Washington.

So the pretexts for military demonstrations are different, but the goal is the same: to put pressure on other countries and make them follow Washington's orders. In his State of the Union message, President Reagan left no doubt about the intention of the United States to go on trying to establish its order on a global scale with force of arms. He praised in public the bands of the Afghan, Nicaraguan, Angolan, and Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries and promised them American moral and material support. Incidentally, in Ferbruary it will be 3 years since Washington approved its Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy, and that is a program of crude interference of the United States in the affairs of other countries. The American aircraft carriers cruising near the shores of other peoples' countries show how that program is being put into practice.

WESTERN COMPANIES HOPE TO SELL MORE ARMS TO PRC

OW040159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 3 Feb 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by B. Myakota]

[Text] A major international exhibition is being held in Beijing. Samples of arms manufactured by Western Companies, including 18 U.S. aerospece companied and arms manufacturers, are being exhibited. The Western companies hope to sign additional arms sale contracts with China after the exhibition.

Pentagon representative Ross, at a press conference in Washington, listed specific arms sold to China and said that in 1986, deals for the sale of electronic and navigation equipment for fighter-interceptors will be concluded. Specifically, airborne radars, computers, and other equipment will be sold. The assembly and installation will be carried out by U.S. specialists under U.S. Air Force control.

According to the Pentagon representative, the development of U.S.-Chinese military ties is not a short-term policy representing an answer to some kind of temporary military-political event in the world. On the contrary, he said, military cooperation with the PRC is and will be a fundamental element of general U.S. policy on China.

PRC LAUNCHES COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD031212 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 3 TASS -- An artificial satellite of the Earth has been launched in China. The satellite which is the 18th one since 1970 is intended to ensure radio communications and telecasting.

The XINHUA agency reports that the satellite was put into a calculated orbit by a booster rocket which blasted off from Xichang test range (Sichuan Province).

SHEVARDNADZE, DPRK AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD061850 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze today received the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kwon Hui-kyong, at his request.

During the conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed prospects of broadening further bilateral relations and dwelt on some topical problems of the international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Korean talks recently held in Pyongyang.

The ambassador stressed that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK wholly back the all-embracing package of peace initiatives, advanced in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which are directed at improving drastically the international climate and ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. A statement by the All-Korea National Peace Committee has been published in the DPRK. Public meetings in support of the Soviet programme of nuclear disarmament are being held.

Shevardnadze expressed solidarity felt in the Soviet Union towards the course of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK directed at defusing tension in the Far East and in the Asian continent in general. The high assessment of the DPRK's proposal not to conduct large-scale military exercises in the Korean Peninsula and around it was reaffirmed in this connection.

U.S. OBSTRUCTING RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW311051 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Commentary by Soviet journalist Mikhail Demchenko]

[Text] Long before the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations began in Tokyo, U.S. propaganda attempted to approach some Japanese mass media with a fabricated Soviet plan to drive a wedge between Japan and the United States at the foreign ministerial consultations. Such a position is nothing new at all. On several occasions in the past when there were signs of improvement in Soviet relations with Western Europe, the U.S. Government was sure to promptly bring up this position. However, an unbiased analysis of the situation is sure to lead to the conclusion that the United States is once again trying to put the blame on another country for what it has done.

What happened in January clearly indicates who has actually been trying to drive a wedge between Japan and its neighboring countries. In an interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN early this month, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger persistently repeated his claims that the Soviet military threat to Japan had been intensified and that the USSR was planning to block the passage into the Sea of Okhotsk, and he called on Japan to participate in the space militarization program.

In raising the myth about a Soviet threat, Pentagon officials attempt, first of all, to justify the strengthening of U.S. forces in the Far East as well as its advancing of nuclear weapons close to Soviet borders at the expense of fundamental interests of its allies' security. But the problem does not end with this attempt. By intimidating Japan and other countries with a nonexistent Soviet threat, the Pentagon attempts to sow seeds of distrust and hostility which are not illusionary but fully realistic among neighboring countries. All this well serves the expansionist goals of the United States. By creating a situation of political instability, the United States has also created another pretext for deploying a few more aircraft carriers to various localities, for example to the Far East.

At the conclusion of the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations in Tokyo, the two sides emphasized that developing USSR-Japan relations based on the principles of mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs not only meets the mutual interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples but also makes a major contribution to the peace and stability of Asia and the world. How can we find any threat or anything that sounds like a threat in the words of the USSR-Japan joint communique? On the contrary, it states the intention of the two sides to continue to have constructive political dialogue, and it has opened up an orientation for such dialogue.

However, the United States does not seem pleased with the prospects for improved USSR-Japan relations. Its displeasures was proven at the Japan-U.S. working level security consultations held in Honolulu. It was apparent the United States set up the consultations in opposition to the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations held in Tokyo at about the same time.

One major feature at the Honolulu consultations was that the U.S. side, headed by Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage, persistently stressed its position of a Soviet military threat and strongly urged the Japanese side to expand plans for Japan-U.S. joint naval exercises. Apparently, the Pentagon felt it necessary that the United States take such an approach to show its reaction to a possible thaw in the political situation in the Far East resulting from the talks held between the USSR and Japan.

The U.S. military authorities regard any favorable changes in the international situation as a direct threat to the interests of the military industrial complex. The U.S. military authorities not only represent but also protect the interests of the military industrial complex. And in so doing, the Pentagon is always ready to pretend that it is working for the interests of the American people as well as in the interests of its allies, including Japan.

In Tokyo in mid-January, the USSR called on Japan to take common action for peace and detente in Asia and to further promote mutual understanding, but in Honolulu, the U.S. military authorities called on Japan to participate, on a large scale, in U.S. war preparations; that is, to practically engage in further confrontation with the USSR.

Both the USSR and the United States are pursuing very distinct political lines. When these lines are taken into consideration, it will clearly be understood who is actually trying to drive a wedge between Japan and other countries and for whom it is trying to do so.

PRAVDA CITES DRA GOVERNMENT PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

PM061101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stop the Provocations"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Feb -- The Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DTA was summoned to the to the Afghan Foreign Ministry, where he was told:

Despite repeated protests from the Afghan side, the Pakistani Army continues to commit acts of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan. Thus, on 28 January 1986 two Pakistani Air Force combat aircraft invaded Afghanistan's airspace in Paktia Province to a depth of 27 km, and for several minutes carried out a reconnaissance flight over Afghan territory. On the same day the DRA's air border was violated by two more Pakistani military aircradt.

The DRA Government resolutely condemns these dangerous and irresponsible actions by the Pakistani military authorities, and protests to the Pakistani Government.

BABRAK KARMAL'S VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST CITED

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Afghanistan's Position"]

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb -- In an interview in the newspaper AL-WATAN, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chariman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed that Afghanistan advocates the development of ties with Muslim, and above all, Arab countries. It is gratifying, he noted, that the republic is linked by good relations with Syria, Democratic Yemen, Libya, and other countries.

The Afghan leader condemned the U.S. plan for a Middle East settlement based on the Camp David deals as contrary to the Arab people's interests. The DRA Government, he said, fully supports the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East involving all interested sides including the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. A constant and durable Middle East peace can only be achieved by ensuring the Palestinians' inalienable national rights and the Israeli troops' full, unconditional withdrawl from all occupied Arab territories. Israel, B. Karmal reported, is playing an increasingly active role in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Israeli specialists prepare counterrevolutionary gangs and train them for subversive actions. Tel Aviv supplies the dushmans with weapons. In special daily broadcasts to Afghanistan, Israeli radio disseminates slanderous and malicious fabrications.

On the situation in the Persian Gulf, B. Karmal stated that the DRA advocated the speediest ending of the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON PHILIPPINES ELECTIONS

LD061507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The 2-month election campaign preceding the preterm presidential elections intended for 7 February has ended in the Philippines. Trying to win the votes were Ferdinand Marcos and Arturo Tolentino, the candidates for the ruling political coalition, the New Society movement, on the one hand; and Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel, the leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization opposition bloc, on the other, who are running for the posts of president and vice president.

Speaking at a meeting on 5 February, President Marcos called on the Filipinos on election day to display the utmost restraint and calm. At the same time he warned that any attempts to provoke disorders during the voting would be resolutely stamped out by the armed forces.

U.S. Naval Presence Noted

LD061813 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Philippines will hold early presidential elections on the 7th. Over 26 million people will take part in the voting. The election campaign officially ended on Wednesday with a meeting in Manila of the Ruling Movement for a New Society coalition. More than 1 million attended the meeting. The chief rival of the present head of state, Ferdinand Marcos, is Corazon Aquino, the widow of the opposition leader assassinated in 1983. During the election campaign in the Philippines the United States has stepped up interference in the affairs of the country in a bid to retain its economic influence and military presence there. Under pressure from Washington the Government of the Philippines has had to sanction the arrival in the country of 20 so-called observers from the United States to supervise the elections. Ships of the 7th United States Fleet have been concentrated in the vicinity of the Filipino shores.

U.S. 'Observers' Arrive

LD061436 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 6 TASS -- A new group of "observers" from the USA has arrived in the Philippines to supervise the forthcoming February 7 presidential elections and assess the results of voting. The group is led by Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who assured in his statements that the "observers" had come here on a "friendly mission" and that they did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. But Philippine journalists have a different opinion of their intentions. Thus, the newspaper DAILY EXPRESS writes that the United States is trying to manipulate the political forces in the Philippines in an effort to impose on it a development policy meeting Washington's long-term interests in South-East Asia.

Commentary on U.S. 'Interference'

LD062328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] In the Philippines the 2-month election campaign preceding the extraordinary presidential elections scheduled for tomorrow has ended.

Speaking at a meeting yesterday President Marcos called on 27 million Filipinos to show a maximum of restraint and calm on voting day. All sections of the state apparatus, said the president, had been given instructions to act strictly in keeping with the constitution. He also warned that any attempts to provoke disorder during the voting would be firmly suppressed by the armed forces. Why, one wonders, does he talk about so many instructions and strict warnings? Well, first of all because the early elections are being held due to the difficulties in the political and economical situation in this country. In the Philippines, unemployment is on the rise, the country's foreign debt is already at over $26 billion American. The situation in the country has reached an extreme level of intensity.

The election campaign has been accompanied by numerous clashes between the police and groups opposed to each other. The White House has also been closely observing the progress of the election campaign. Moreover it has even unceremoniously become involved in it and manipulated political forces in this country. Our correspondent Aleksandr Redchenko reports from Manila.

[Redchenko] Washington is trying with all its might to guarantee the involability of its positions in the Philippines. For here, on Philippine territory, there are something over 10 various U.S. military installations, among which are Clark Air Force Base, and Subic Bay naval base, which are among the largest U.S. bases abroad. Besides this, U.S. monopolistic capital, in the form of multinational corporations, continues to control many sectors of the Philippine economy. The facts show that in the 40 years since the granting of political independence to the Philippines, the United States has just not allowed this country of rich, varied natural resources to attain econmic independence. Attempting not to allow the undermining of its positions and under the pretext of observing the progress of the presidential elections, Washington has sent here a delegation led by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The U.S. representatives affirm that these observers will merely make sure that the elections are just and honest. However, many in the Philippines express clear distrust of the officially announced aims of the inspectors from across the ocean, as the Manila newspaper BULLETIN TODAY wrote a few days ago, the Americans should not forget that they are invited to the Philippines as guests of the government but certainly not with the aim of inspecting its internal affairs. This policy of open interference and crude pressure is calling forth the justified protest of wide sections of Philippine public opinion. Recently, in the center of Manila opposite the U.S. Embassy building, practically every day there have been mass demonstrations and meetings whose participants are calling for an end to U.S. domination and demand the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the territory of the Philippines.

U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Cited

PM041559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Romanchenko article under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "Why Washington Is Worried"]

[Text] U.S. Navy vessels are hastily being transferred to the Philippines. Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and the aircraft carrier Midway are already there. The nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise is heading that way and a contingent of Marines is also being dispatched. What has caused this flurry? Perhaps the Philippines are threatened with an "invasion" and Washington has decided to defend the "friendly state"?

Nothing of the sort.

Presidential elections are due to take place in the Philippines on 7 February. The situation which has developed in the country is rather complex. An acrimonious election campaign is under way. But it is logical to ask: What concern of Washington's is this? After all, the elections are the internal affair of the Filipinos and of no one else. However, the United States is behaving as if it had been authorized to supervise the elections.

The point is that some of the biggest U.S. bases abroad -- Subic Bay naval base, Clark Air Force Base, and a number of others -- are located in that country. These bases are the oldest U.S. outpost in Asia. More than once, expeditionary brigades have been dispatched from there on punitive missions. During the aggression in Indochina, the planes which dropped bombs, napalm, and toxins over Vietnam took off from there. The ships which blockaded and shelled the Vietnamese seaboard were based there. For the Philippines this meant that, against its will, the country was actually involved in Washington's dirty war.

At present these bases are most important links in the chain of U.S. outposts in Asia and the Pacific. From there the Pentagon aims to control strategically important sea lanes. There, too, is the main staging post for U.S. combat aircraft and ships on their way from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and beyond, the shores of the Near East and the Mediterranean.

The Philippine bases have also been assigned a significant role in the Pentagon's "star wars" projects. Stations located there for tracking objects in space are to be used as part of the antisatellite system.

These plans, and also the decision adopted by the U.S. Congress to allocate a further $104 million for the further expansion of military bases in the Philippines, indicates that the schemes pursued by the Pentagon strategists are of a long-term nature.

Meanwhile, the existing agreement on the lease of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines expires in 1991. Bearing this factor in mind, Washington cannot ignore the changes in the mood of the Philippine public, which is becoming increasingly anti-imperialist in tenor. Filipinos do not want to live right next to a source of threat in the form of the U.S. bases. A tragedy could happen at any moment, even in peacetime. It is easy to imagine peoples' feelings when, some time ago, the disaster which overtook a U.S. F-16 fighter bomber on its way from South Korea to Clark Air Force Base became known. It happened a mere 190 km from Manila. And it could have had nuclear weapons on board...

The Philippine press has noted on more than one occasion that the U.S. military bases are one of the most acute and sore problems. The political platforms of many parties and public organizations contain demands calling for the dismantling of these bases without delay. And, as the elections approach, long columns of demonstrators pass before the U.S. Embassy in Manila more and more frequently.

However, the Pentagon intends to continue playing the Philippine card in its game of militarist patience. And so the United States has resorted to a blatant show of strength by its Navy in order to exert pressure on the people. This is the reason behind the latest display of "gunboat diplomacy," which has become traditional for Washington.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 5 Feb Talks

PM061949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 5 February Colonel-General F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The Hungarian guest was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Those present included S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and also Major General L. Varga, military and air force attache with the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

The Hungarian and USSR state flags were hoisted at the airport and the national anthems of the two countries played.

The Hungarian defense minister received a report from the chief of a guard of honor and inspected a formation of Soviet servicemen.

On the same day, a meeting was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Col-Gen F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during a conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The following participated in the conversation:

On the Soviet side -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; and other officials;

On the Hungarian side -- Lieutenant General J. Pacsek, chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; Lieutenant-General I. Horvath, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; and also S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov hosted a lunch in honor of the Hungarian guest.

Col-Gen F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, visited V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The Hungarian guest was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov. The wreath laying ceremony was attended by Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District.

On 5 February, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, met with Lt Gen J. Pacsek, chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister. A warm, friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

On 5 February, a conversation was held between Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Lieutenant-General I. Horvath, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister, on topical questions of the activities of the two fraternal armies' political organs.

The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmopshere.

MTI on Gromyko Meeting

LD061154 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 (MTI) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics received Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defense Wednesday.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere at which complete agreement was expressed, it was concluded that the alliance between Hungary and the Soviet Union, reiterated with a friendship, cooperation and mutual aid agreement, corresponds to the fundamental interests of the people, and serves the cause of building socialism and communism. The talks between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last September were decisive in importance in making the many-side cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union even more efficient.

At the meeting it was stressed that the peace-loving foreign policy of the members of the Warsaw Treaty combined with measures to strengthen their defense capacities made it possible for the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union, for other states of the socialist community to live in peace in the decades that have gone by since World War Two. In connection with this, they made special mention of how topical the statement approved at the session of the political advisory body of the Warsaw Treaty last October was, on the improvement in the European and world political situation.

At the meeting it was concluded that it is the firm resolve of the USSR to curb the arms race, to close off the way to the militarization of outer space and to shift international relations back to the course of detente. This intention is borne out by the proposals of historical significance contained in the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15th. The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports these proposals which are in the interests of not only the Hungarian and Soviet peoples but all of humankind, said Ferenc Karpati.

Present at the meeting were Marshal Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Victor Kulikov, Soviet first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Karpati Departs on Tour

LD071049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0923 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb (TASS) -- Today Colonel-General F. Karpati, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Moscow for a trip around the country. He is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of defense.

At the airport, he was seen off by S.L. Sokolov; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel-General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and other officials.

Among those seeing him off was S. Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

The guest is being accompanied on his trip around the country by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD311833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for 1986-1990 was signed today in Budapest. The plan envisages the further development and deepening of fruitful Soviet-Hungarian contacts in the spheres of science, education, culture, and art through creative organizations and the mass information media. The organization of a large number of events is planned, including the holding of the Days of Soviet Culture in the Hungarian People's Republic in 1987 devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the Days of Hungarian Culture in the Soviet Union in 1990 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI ON NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE

PM051125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the PZPR Central Committee Plenum: Party Tasks Decreased"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed in his speech to the PZPR Central Committee plenum here the exceptional importance of the Soviet Union's proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons worldwide by the end of the present century.

The bold program put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, lays down a not easy but wholly realistic way to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, which is based on conscientious observance of the criterion of mutual security. It creates extensive opportunities for using the gigantic potential and enormous resources allocated to armaments for the good of peace. We fully support this major, historic initiative, which once again confirms that socialism, peace, and progress are inseparable, the Polish leader said.

This is the source of our optimism when we think about the younger generation. We base all our plans for the future and all our strategy for educating the rising generation on the principle of lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. However it should not be thought that peace, which has now lasted for 4 decades, is guaranteed once and for all. Peace is an asset which we must create and defend. This is the spirit in which we are raising our young people. Every condition conducive to this has been created under socialism.

In recent years, the speaker noted, much has been done to strengthen People's Poland as a durable link in the socialist community, enhance its defense capability, consolidate the alliance with fraternal countries, and forestall imperialist plans to destabilize the situation inside Poland. We have entered the UN-sponsored International Year of Peace with our heads held high and with a sense of duty well-performed.

Dwelling on the party's task of improving the educational system in Poland, which we discussed at the plenum, W. Jaruzelski noted the patriotism, education, and fostering of an active life stance play an important part in young people's ideological tempering. The perception that socialism is a powerful factor in further developing People's Poland must be the common denominator of the aims and methods of education.

TERRITORIAL WATERS PACT RATIFIED WITH POLAND

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] In a 24 January 1986 decree, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the Soviet-Polish treaty signed in Moscow 17 July 1985 on the demarcation of territorial seas (territorial waters) into an economic zone, a deep-sea fishing zone, and a continental shelf zone in the Baltic.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD032133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- The continued development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. This was noted in Moscow today at a public soiree devoted to the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The speakers emphasized that the years which have passed since the signing of the treaty were characterized by the continuous expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres.

Relying on the support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the working people of Romania have carried out radical socioeconomic changes in an historically short period of time.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, Traian Dudas, noted that Romanian-Soviet relations, based on mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation, will continue to develop in the interests of peace and socialism.

CPCZ'S BENO WRITES ON PRECONGRESS SCENE

PM311601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno under the "Following the Course of Party Congresses" rubric: "A Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Prague -- Communists, together with all the working people of Czechoslovakia, are wholly engaged in preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress, which opens on 24 March. Under the leadership of party organs and organizations, large-scale political organizational work to implement the precongress tasks approved by the CPCZ Central Committee June (1985) Plenum has been launched in all areas of our life.

We consider particularly important the fact that we have considerably increased the level of labor and public activeness and educational, propaganda, and leadership work, which was reflected in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets in the final year of the 7th 5-Year Plan and the plan as a whole in industry, agriculture, and construction. This was also substantially aided by the principled, critical analysis of the results obtained and the evaluation of the effectiveness of party work in all areas in conformity with the requirements of the program strategy of speeding up social development. The party appeal for people everywhere to work from the very outset of 1986 in a manner equal to the tasks of the 8th 5-Year Plan is being implemented in practice.

The evaluation of the results of the past period convincingly shows that the program line of building a developed socialist society adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress has become the business of all Czechoslovak people and has mobilized the creative forces of the working class, the cooperatively organized peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. The implementation of this line has not been simple or easy, or without problems. We had first to cope with unfavorable foreign economic trends and deficiencies which hampered the acceleration of switching our economy to the path of intensification. The implementation of appropriate measures formed the basis for overcoming the period of lower growth rates in the national economy recorded in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and also for the subsequent speeding up of the dynamics of economic development. As a result we fulfilled in principle the general line of economic and social policy adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, as was noted by the CPCZ Central Committee November (1985) Plenum. Despite the difficulties and certain obstacles, we managed to maintain and, in certain spheres, even improve the people's living standards, strengthen their social guarantees, and consolidate the state's domestic and foreign economic stability.

We have again been able to see that an aggressive political approach to carrying out tasks, a realistic, critical assessment of work carried out, and extensive mobilization of the forces of the party and the whole of society in order to exploit all the potential and sources possessed by our socialist system are essential above all else if the goals set are to be comprehensively achieved.

Thanks to the combination of the enormous creative efforts of our people with the consistent pursuit of a foreign policy line of strengthening peace and socialism throughout the world we have gone a considerable distance toward building developed socialism. This line is based on developing multifaceted international cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and other socialist community states.

Czechoslovakia's involvement in international production specialization and cooperation with other CEMA countries and the USSR, above all, has increased and the amount of barter and the exchange of licenses and the scientific and technical knowledge has risen. The USSR's share of total Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover, for example, increased from 32 percent in 1970 to more than 45 percent in 1985. Soviet participation in building our industrial base has become even more appreciable. A number of major capacities in the metallurgical and power industries, chemicals, the pulp and paper industry, and the construction industry have been created with the direct participation of Soviet specialists and on the basis of Soviet supplies to Czechoslovakia. Also, the building of the Prague subway, and so forth, are continuing successfully.

The growing creative activeness of Communists and nonparty people is expressed in the search for new ways of cooperation. An example of this is the building, in conjunction with the USSR, of the Robot Scientific and Technical Association, which is one of the finest organizational forms of our mutual relations. Direct contacts between enterprises, labor collectives, and scientific research and planning institutes are being more extensively exploited and cooperation in the sphere of cadre training has become considerable in scale.

Czechoslovakia, for its part, is participating in a number of major investment projects in the Soviet Union; for example, in constructing gas pipelines, mines, and mining and enrichment plants. The USSR is the recipient of half of Czechoslovakia's exports of machines and equipment and quite a lot of consumer and other goods. Our cooperation guarantees stability and prospects for economic growth and establishes great potential for the further development of relations among fraternal countries.

The theoretical and practical ideas for improving socialist society contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and other documents, which will be discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress, have had a beneficial influence on the whole course of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. It constitutes a program of clear long-term plans for the Land of the Soviets -- the first state to embark on the path of building socialism -- and a genuinely communist manifesto for the modern era, revealing the new system's enormous potential. The document, which is of global historical significance, has become for us too an inexhaustible source of inspiration. The in-depth analysis of the level of socialist development attained, the goals set, and the ways of achieving them also fully reflect our main tasks and requirements. This also stems objectively from the common task of speeding up the socioeconomic development of socialist society, which is only realizable in close cooperation with the socialist countries.

The precongress period and especially the progress of the report and election meetings of grass-roots organizations and the party conferences held at the end of 1985 confirmed that the party and the working people of the CSSR are fervently responding to the vitally important questions for us of making comprehensive use of all the features of intensification which are speeding up social progress. Comprehensive efforts are being directed toward ensuring that these tasks are unfailingly carried out. Working people are deeply aware of the need to resolve them through joint efforts, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

We attach great significance to the program of long-term economic, social, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 and likewise to the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Members' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. These documents a new quality in reciprocal economic relations and their key provisions will feature in the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress concerning the 8th 5-Year Plan and the prospects for the period through the Year 2000. Party organs and organizations are paying special attention to drafting and carrying out 31 state-targeted and scientific and technical programs directed at strategic areas of intensification.

Implementing the CPCZ line of speeding up socioeconomic development, labor collectives are acting as instigators of new patriotic movements. International competition and cooperation with Soviet enterprises, the exchange of experience, and the experimental testing and introduction of innovative labor methods in industry and agriculture are increasing. All this makes it possible for us to set ourselves a difficult task -- the task of achieving a minimum 17-19 percent increase in national income before the 8th 5-Year Plan is out, as envisaged in the draft Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990, which will be presented to Communists and all working people for discussion and will be one of the 17th CPCZ Congress' main documents.

The recent period convincingly confirms that the closest link exists between the struggle for peace and our socialist society's efforts to significantly speed up the dynamics of social production and increase labor productivity by combining the advantages of socialism with extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. An appreciation of the growing interdependence of the cause of socialist building and the international situation is penetrating more and more deeply into our working people's consciousness. Our party and the Czechoslovak people draw an unambiguous conclusion from this. We fully support the Soviet Union's large-scale peace offensive and are making our own contribution to the common coordinated foreign policy activity program. The CPCZ Central Committee and the people of our country have a high evaluation of the enormous efforts being made by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the struggle to ensure peace and improve the international situation.

Our party and the people approve M.S. Gorbachev's statement about total nuclear disarmament by the beginning of the 2d millennium.

The Czechoslovak people realize fully that it is only thanks to the Soviet Union's considered and consistent peace-loving policy that mankind still has prospects for a peaceful life. We are also aware that if peace is to be preserved it is essential to continue comprehensively strengthening socialism and, above all, its economic base.

We appreciate that the widest mobilization of the creative efforts of the human factor is essential to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. This means we must battle to reshape people's thinking and attitudes toward labor in order to ensure that the qualitatively new key tasks of the party strategy line become part and parcel of the everyday activity of party organs and organizations and political organizational and mass ideological political work and monitoring, and become the business of all managerial links, every leading worker, and all labor collectives. The results of the precongress activity of Communists and all the working people represent from this standpoint an indisputable step forward. Party organizations are paying particular attention implementing a Leninist work style everywhere. We attach special importance to enhancing the responsibility of all cadres to the party and the people for results achieved and for improving their leadership activity. The party and all society have a special interest in ensuring that only capable people -- Communists and nonparty people -- full leadership posts and that all leading workers treat the tasks assigned them in a principled way with a high degree of political awareness and professional competence and are fully resolved to seek the required progress in the area entrusted to them.

We demand that they wage a resolute struggle to achieve the goals set and appreciate that it is unity of word and deed, creative and businesslike solution of problems, and consistent performance of duties which above all enhance the prestige of the party and its organizations.

The report and election meetings held in more than 47,000 primary organizations have confirmed that only such an approach mobilizes people to combat indiscipline and disorder and disposes them to carry out the most complex tasks. The results achieved arouse pride but no complacency in us, spurring us to dig deeper for new reserves and adopt a bold approach when carrying out the lifty tasks of ensuring a substantial increase in the effectiveness and social productivity of labor.

Daily life shows that there is still a great deal to do. On the basis of consistent observation of the principles of democratic centralism and democracy within the party, it is necessary to enhance the collective search for ways and methods of creativity solving specific problems, prevent any dissipation of effort, and channel Communists' organizational and mass political work toward meeting the needs of all society and satisfying the working people's daily requirements. The effectiveness of the more than 1.67 million Communists' influence is determined by their personal example, conscientious lab αr, and high level of political activity.

Since the 16th congress our party has grown still stronger internally and its nuclear of workers has increased. Out of the 285,000 candidates admitted to the CPCZ in that period, 59.5 percent are workers and 6.5 percent are peasants organized in cooperatives. The intelligentsia's representation is increasing. The political and professional level of CPCZ members and candidate members is continuing to grow. Proposals to alter the CPSU Statutes, which will be submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress, are aimed at further enhancing Communists' vanguard role in carrying out the tasks set for the present stage.

The decision to call a congress has given an important boost to developing the creative activeness of the working people, who are continuing the patriotic initiative to mark the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. Under party leadership, trade union, youth, and other public organizations united in the National Front are directing their efforts toward improving production, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and boosting the economy's efficiency. The movement initiated by the Central Council of Trade Unions to reduce expenditure on production by 0.5 percent, boost labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan, and substantially enhance the quality of products is growing. The initiative of Prague enterprises and plants aimed at speeding up the introduction into practice of the results of scientific and technical progress has met with a lively response in all areas of the CSSR.

In the runup to the congress the link between the party and the people is continuing to strengthen in the daily battle to carry out the tasks set. This is being helped in no small way by the favorable public and political climate generated under the influence of our country's positive economic and social development, the principled peace-loving policy of the socialist community, and increasing hopes of reducing tension since the Geneva talks.

It is with a great sence of responsibility that the CPCZ is preparing for its supreme party forum. Our party, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the Central Committee November (1985) Plenum, is approaching its 17th congress strong, politically, ideologically, and organizationally united, with a high degree of competence, while maintaining close links with the people. The CPCZ approaches its congress as the acknowledged political vanguard of the working class and all working people.

TASS NOTES CSSR-FRG FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

LD060932 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, February 6 TASS -- Czechoslovak foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, have stressed the need to adopt concrete and mutually acceptable measures to prevent a nuclear war and strengthen peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

At their working meeting which ended Wednesday in the city of Karlovy Vary, CTK news agency reported, they said the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has been a positive factor of present-day international life and a triumph of reason and realism. They also said that for its results to be translated into reality it is imperative to promote cooperation among all states.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the importance of the latest proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are a comprehensive program for bridling the arms race, keeping weapons out of space and achieving balanced and controlled cuts in nuclear and conventional weaponry.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also spoke positively of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, describing them as "an expression of long-term concept of Soviet policy with substantial new elements" and as "an important step forward to solving highly complex international problems". He said the West "is studying them carefully and wants to deal with them seriously".

The two foreign ministers paid special attention to the aspects of the Soviet leader's proposals, which concern Europe, and stressed the need for all European countries to make an adequate contribution to enhancing international security.

They also exchanged opinions about the possibility of signing an agreement that would provide for scrapping medium-range missiles in Europe and discussed prospects for progress at talks in Stockholm, Vienna and Geneva.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher supported the idea of cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Common Market, accentuating the significance of interaction between the two economic organizations in economic, scientific and technological fields to consolidating the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

USSR FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUPS WELCOME ARMS PROPOSAL

LD051724 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, February 5 TASS -- The Czechoslovak people lives by the hope that resolute steps to prevent nuclear threat will be taken during the International Peace Year, stresses the document which was adopted at the joint meeting of the foreign affairs commissions of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which has opened here.

The ways to attaining the goal have been indicated in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. For the first time ever mankind was proposed a concrete plan of stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

That plan can and must be put into life in a historically brief period of time so that the people yet in the 20th century should use atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. The package of Soviet initiatives presupposes that the world will also be delivered from other weapons of mass destruction. The Czechoslovak people welcomes and supports the Soviet proposals.

The foreign affairs commissions of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia express the hope that a headway would be attained at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the way towards an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space, towards creation of an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding.

GDR, SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIALS ATTEND CONCERT

PM051622 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb -- A grand concert held in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin devoted to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR National People's Army was a musical parade of brotherhood in arms.

The concert was attended by E. Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General H. Kessler, GDR minister of national defense; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General N.A. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate; and representatives of the armed forces of other Warsaw Pact countries.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH CSSR WRITERS -- An executive plan of cooperation between the Union Journalists of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists has been signed for 1986. The plan envisages a further expansion of creative contacts, participation in bilateral and multilateral actions in the USSR and Czechoslovakia, exchange of delegations, and other forms of cooperation. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Feb 86 LD]

CINEMATOGRAPHIC ACCORD WITH HUNGARY -- Work on a coproduced film which will bring to life pages from the biography of Hungarian internationalist patriot Bela Kuna is envisaged in a plan of cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the Main Directorate of the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education for the current year. It was signed in Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

ITALIAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS 'ORDERED' TO LEAVE

PM061935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 6

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 5 February, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a resolute protest with the Embassy of Italy in Moscow in connection with an unfriendly action taken by Italian authorities with respect to two Soviet officials in Rome who had been groundlessly accused of "impermissible activities."

Such actions by the Italians are at variance with its statements concerning the desire to maintain and develop good relations with the USSR. The responsibility for the consequences of that action rests with the Italian side.

It was noted that the attention of the embassy had been repeatedly directed to the fact that a number of Italian officials in Moscow had failed to observe the rules of conduct of foreign representatives in the USSR and engaged in activities incompatible with their status. In connection with this, certain Italian officials were ordered [predlozheno] to leave the USSR.

ANSA Identifies Expellees

AU061435 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpts] NSA) Rome, February 6 -- The Soviet authorities have decided to expel an Italian diplomat and an Italian businessman, presumably in reprisal for the expulsion of two Soviet citizens from Italy, reliable sources said here today.

The sources identified the Italian expellees as first secretary 29-year-old Luigi Mattiolo and Marco Vianello, who has represented the public sector steel group, Finsider, in the Soviet Union for the last ten years.

In the recent past, Vianello has negotiated major contracts to a value of about 900 million dollars. He has just wound up a contract for the Finsider subsidiary, Italiampianti, to build an enormous pipe factory at Volisjij and was shortly due for normal reposting home.

CASE AGAINST SERGEI ANTONOV 'COLLAPSED'

LD061820 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 6 TASS -- The so-called "Bulgarian Trail" in the May 1981 assassination attempt on the life of head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul the Second has collapsed. Such a conclusion is inevitable if one attentively reads the documents which are at the disposal of the court, writes the newspaper PAESE SERA.

Investigating Judge Ilario Martella conducted the investigation for more than three years in Italy, the United States, Turkey, West Germany, Bulgaria, Switzerland, France and the Netherlands and found no proof for Ali Agca's accusations. Big Western secret services, including those of the USA, Italy, Turkey, West Germany, France and Israel were trying to prove the "Bulgarian Trail", the newspaper points out. In the final account, they have not discovered any convincing evidence and facts of Sergei Antonov's guilt.

The Bulgarian citizen was arrested only on the ground of assertions, made by Ali Agca who repeatedly stated at the trial that he was Jesus Christ.

Who then held the threads of the conspiracy? Investigation bodies for a long time kept an eye on terrorists from the neo-fascist Turkish organization "Grey Wolves". Recently one of the Turkish witnesses stated in Istanbul that Agca is "an out-and-out liar".

How things really stand is obviously known to the American journalist Claire Sterling, who launched the "Bulgarian Trail" with the assistance of her "colleagues" R. Moss, P. Hentz, and M. Ledin and also high-placed representatives of the Italian Secret Service SISMI -- Guiseppe Santovito, Pietro Musomeci and Belmonte. As far back as in summer 1982 the newspaper RESTO DEL CARLINO noted that Claire Sterling had at her disposal unlimited sums of money to tour the whole world in search of "evidence" against Bulgaria.

When visiting some Western countries, she met there, "with an incredible easiness", with ministers and agents of secret services, the newspaper noted.

In conclusion the newspaper PAESE SERA recalls the testimony at the Rome trial by one of the bosses of the Naples Mafia Giovanni Pandico who noted that "Western secret services with the helf of Mafia "conditioned" Agca in the prison cell, putting into his mouth monstrous charges against Bulgarians. All that makes the "Bulgarian Trail" extremely improbable, the newspaper stresses.

UK-USSR DRAFT COOPERATION PROGRAM INITIALED

LD062338 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] London, February 6 TASS -- The 13th session of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission on Scientific, Technical, Commercial and Economic Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by USSR deputy minister of foreign trade Manjulo. The British delegation is headed by deputy secretary, Department of Trade, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Roberts. The session will discuss concrete questions of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of economics, industry, trade, science and technology. The delegations have agreed on the draft new programme of the development of economic and industrial cooperations between the USSR and Great Britain for the period from 1986 to 1990. The draft new programme has been initialled.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM041619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by A. Maslennikov and N. Pakhomov: "Beneath the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] Belfast, 2 Feb -- The 19th Irish Communist Party Congress concluded work here today. In the general opinion of the delegates, it was an important landmark on the path of uniting Irish Communists in the struggle for a united, independent, socialist Ireland and strengthening party ranks on the platform of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"The congress has confirmed its unconditional loyalty to the great cause of proletarian internationalism -- this never-rusting weapon, with the aid of which the working people of the world have gained so many victories," states the resolution unanimously approved by the delegates.

"We are proud of the fact that we are an active detachment of the international communist and workers party movement. While expressing satisfaction with its achievements, at the same time we are aware of the responsibility placed upon us by the struggle for unity, solidarity, and the further progress of our movement."

The resolution points out that a most important task of the international communist movement is the struggle to prevent war and preserve peace. Carrying out this task, the document states, requires the maximum unity of action of communist and workers parties. "We Irish Communists fully support the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are struggling for detente, real disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war." The resolution notes that even in the current tense international situation, the Soviet Union has initiated a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

In Ireland's specific circumstances, it was stressed at the congress, the preservation of peace and security in Europe is inseparable from the struggle for this country's neutrality, unity, and independence. British imperialism and its NATO allies, the delegates noted, try to use Ireland's desire for national unification to draw Ireland into their military and political orbit. Precisely these aims were pursued by the British Government in signing an agreement with Dublin on a so-called "joint government" for Northern Ireland's affairs. "The Anglo-Irish agreement," it was pointed out in the political report presented to the congress, "is an imperialist agreement which increases Great Britain's interference in Ireland's affairs." What is more, it threatens to draw Ireland into NATO's military structure.

It was noted in the delegate's speeches that these dangerous plans can only be foiled by mobilizing all democratic, anti-imperialist forces. In conditions where bourgeois politicians in the north and south of the Island are increasingly frequently making compromises with imperialism, these tasks can only be carried out by the workers class. Overcoming the religious prejudices, sectarianism, and unionist ideology that is today dividing the working people of Ireland is moving into the forefront of communist party activity. The political resolution adopted by the congress contains a specific program of struggle to eliminate domination by British imperialism -- a program that envisages intensifying all forms of the movement to meet the social and economic demands of the working people, form a broad national and democratic front to counteract the policy of repression, and increase the cohesion and influence of the communist party in every sphere of the country's political and social life.

"In order to achieve success in reaching the goal of forming a united socialist Ireland," the resolution states, "the workers class must play a central political role, develop the necessary organizational prerequisites, and undertake mass actions which will win it allies among other class and social forces whose interests are objectively at variance with the interests of imperialism." The Irish workers class can only fulfill this revolutionary role, the resolution stresses, under the leadership of the communist party, which bases its policies on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Irish Communists, J. Stewart, Irish Communist Party general secretary, said concluding the political discussion, are ardent patriots of their country and, at the same time, people who are deeply concerned for the fate of all peoples of the world. Loyalty to these ideals requires that we step up the struggle against imperialism in our own country, strengthen the unity of the Irish workers class, and unite all forces working for peace, national libaration, and socialism.

ISRAELI INTERCEPTION OF LIBYAN PLANE DENOUNCED

TASS Statement

PM061923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

["TASS Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On February 4 Israel staged a new blatant act of state terrorism. Its airforce intercepted a Libyan passenger plane in international air space on a flight to Damascus and forced it to land in northern Israel. The passengers of the plane were then subjected to a humiliating search.

Such actions by Tel Aviv are nothing less than air piracy, a cynical encroachment of the elementary norms of international law, the principles of freedom and safety of international air travel enshrined in the relevant interstate conventions to which, by the way, Israel is a party.

Facts demonstrate that banditry with respect to civil aviation has become something habitual for Tel Aviv -- once the Israeli Air Force downed a Libyan civilian plane, the next time it intercepted a Lebanese airliner and forced it to land on Israeli territory. Although those actions were resolutely condemned the world over, Israel is clearly unwilling to make appropriate conclusions from that.

Israel's bandit-like actions are explained away by the hypocritical pretext of "combating terrorism." However, the true cause of the vicious circle of violence, in which the Middle East has been plunged for several decades now, is the banditry and terror practised by Israel as state policy. The latest criminal action of the Israeli military is fraught with fresh complications for the situation in that region, explosive as it is.

Licence [beznakazannost] and the cult of force, flaunted by the Israeli leaders, are explained first and foremost, by the connivance of those who stand behind Tel Aviv's flagrantly anti-Arab line. What strikes the eye is that the act of piracy against the Libyan civilian plane was perpetrated after the United States had blocked Security Council resolutions which denounced Israel's aggressive policy towards Lebanon and in the Israeli-occupied lands.

The Soviet Union strongly denounces the terrorist action of Tel Aviv, which is at odds with basic norms of international relations. An end must be put to acts of piracy. The time has come for the Security Council to act in accordance with its mandate under the UN Charter to take effective measures to put an end to Israeli crimes, which constitute an immediate threat to peace and security in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Condemnation by Press Officer

LD061610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 6 Feb 86

["A Criminal Act By the Israeli Military -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- The Soviet Union decisively condemns any forms and manifestations of terrorism on the part of any state or group of persons, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department, stated at a press conference today at the Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

The press conference dealt with a fresh and blatant act of state terrorism by Israel, whose air force intercepted a Libyan civilian aircraft, en route to Damascus, in international airspace, and forced it to land in northern Israel.

Valeriy Sukhin said: We believe it is essential to fight this evil using all means available and, first and foremost, through unswerving observance of the elementary rules of behavior by a civilized state in the contemporary world. In other words, by the observance of the norms that are recorded and registered in the UN Charter and in corresponding resolutions of the world community.

In this case, the Soviet Union proceeds from the necessity that the United Nations and the Security Council adopt specific and practical measures against the fresh bandit-like and piratical act committed by Israel against a Libyan civilian aircraft -- those measures that are provided for in the articles of the UN Charter.

Valeriy Sukhin described Tel Aviv's actions as a "cynical encroachment upon the elementary norms of international law, upon the principles of the freedom and security of international air travel, which are stated in the appropriate interstate conventions." The latest criminal act by the Israeli military is fraught with a fresh aggravation of the situation in this already explosive region.

The impunity and cult of force which the rulers of Israel are flaunting can be explained, first and foremost, by the patronage of those who are standing behind Tel Aviv's impudent anti-Arab line. The time has come, Valeriy Sukhin said in conclusion, for the Secirity Council, in accordance with its authority according to the UN Charter, to adopt effective measures to stop Israel's crimes, which are creating a direct threat to peace and security in the Middle East and beyond.

Deputy Aviation Minister's Remarks

AU061232 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (AFP) -- A Soviet aviation official today described as an "act of air piracy" the diversion Tuesday by Israeli jets of a Libyan executive jet as it flew to Syria. First Deputy Minister for Aviation Boris Panyukov, in a wide ranging policy statement, said that the Israeli action was an "arbitrary interference" in the internal affairs of another state, but did not directly implicate the United States.

Israel has said it believed Palestinian leaders were on the aircraft, which was forced to land in Israel. However, it was in fact carrying Syrian Government officials.

The Communist Party daily PRAVDA today described the incident as a "new act of state terrorism" carried out in "coordination" with the United States.

Turning to the recent visit to Iran of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, Mr. Panyukov denied that the issue of reintroducing flights by the Soviet state airline Aeroflot to Tehran had been discussed. It had been reported in Tehran that the possibility of the flights resuming had been raised during the talks.

Mr Panyukov also told a press conference here that the formation of "political organs" within Soviet civil aviation, announced last month, was to "reinforce discipline."

KATUSHEV DISCUSSES TRADE WITH KUWAITI OIL MINISTER

LD062127 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- "The Soviet Union favours the development of trade and economic cooperation with Kuwait on an equitable, mutually beneficial and stable basis," Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, declared here today during his talks with Kuwait's Minister for Oil and Industry 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah.

The sides discussed, specifically, the possibilities of bilateral trade in oil and chemical products, examined prospects of cooperation in building economic projects and in drawing on the two countries' experience in oil prospecting, extraction and processing.

Focus of Talks

LD062058 Kuwait KUNA in English 2015 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa held talks here Thursday with Chairman of the Soviet State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev on means of promoting cooperation between the two countries in oil industry fields. Following the meeting, Shaykh 'Ali told KUNA that his discussions with Katushev fucused on technical cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, and possibilities of trading petroleum and petrochemical products.

The Kuwaiti minister stated that four committees have been formed to continue detailed discussions tomorrow.

Shaykh 'Ali described his talks today as "very successful" pointing out that Soviet-Kuwaiti economic ties are long standing. He added that his visit to Moscow will further develop these relations.

He said that an invitation has been extended to Katushev to visit Kuwait. Shaykh 'Ali is scheduled to meet Friday with his Soviet counterpart Vasily Dinkov and chairman of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Mr Ivanov.

PDRY SITUATION COMPLICATED BY 'FABRICATIONS'

GF061652 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Does Not Wish the Normalization of the PDRY Situation?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, a PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] delegation has visited Muscat, the capital of Oman. The guests conveyed a message sent to Sultan Qabus from Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. It explained the incidents that occurred in the PDRY on 13 January. Muscat radio has reported that, just as in the past, Oman will continue to maintain friendly relations with its neighbor, the PDRY.

It is common knowledge that armed clashes took place in Aden for a number of reasons on 13 January. [sentence indistinct]. However, it is obvious that incidents in Aden are an internal matter of the PDRY.

The great majority of the PDRY people support the policy of progressive social and economic changes. This is also the view of the political and social figures of many countries which are UN members. They are making an effort to contribute toward the normalization of the situation in the PDRY and to help the people of that republic quickly remove the harm done by the 13 January incidents without any interference from the outside.

However, the designers of the neoverbalism policy [yeni verbalizm siyaseti] hold a different position regarding the PDRY people's problems. Their moves are aimed at complicating the PDRY situation and justifying imperialist interference in that republic's internal affairs. The fabrications put forward by U.S. officials and mass media organs to the effect that the Soviet Union has been directly involved in armed clashes in the PDRY and the experiment carried out by the Marxists in that republic has turned out to be unsuccessful, and similar [word indistinct] serve the same objectives.

Regrettably, newspapers published in Iran, particularly the JOMHURI-YE ESLMAI, are taking a noncritical approach toward these fabrications -- using them to explain the complication of the PDRY's internal political situation. Nevertheless, the people of Iran are well aware of the objectives of the move Washington makes to use the propaganda clamor about Moscow's, God forbid, conspiracies in various parts of the world and the legend of the communist threat. Using such pretexts, the U.S. imperialists drew up punitive measures against the people of Iran who ousted the pro-U.S. shah's regime on 11 February [1979]. Furthermore, similar pretexts have been used for organizing and executing the U.S. occupation of Grenada, an island republic, and to wage an undeclared war against the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan and cause agitation in the Persian Gulf region. As for the Soviet Union, it supports the recognition of the inalienable right of the every people to freely choose the path of freedom, independence, and (?development).

The Soviet support is opposed to (?curtailing) this right and to any foreign interference. Enduring freedom must be victorious. The Soviet Union has no wish to (?move away) from its policy or furthering equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the development countries and not interfering in their internal affairs. This is proved by the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran after the Febraury revolution and between the Soviet Union and the PDRY. The high assessment of these relations by Abu Bakr al-'Attas during a recent press conference in Aden is not a mere coincidence.

GORBACHEV SENDS MUBARAK MESSAGE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

NC061549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on limiting the proliferation of nuclear arms. President Mubarak received this message toJay when he met with (Gorgio Novitch), the Soviet leader's envoy, who is currently visiting Egypt. Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt, attended the meeting.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON HAITIAN UNREST

Duvalier Departure Reported

LD071106 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 7 TASS -- Jean-Claude Duvalier has left Haiti today aboard a U.S. Airforce plane, the AP agency said. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who made a statement to this effect and whom the agency quoted as saying this, did not say where the Haitian dictator was going. As was already reported. "The president for life" is now in a position of a homeless person, since no country wishes to grant him asylum. Yet, the White House, which has so long listed him among its "best friends" did not deny "Baby Doc" his last request, by granting the former dictator its plane.

Bovin Views Events

PM051457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Time of Change"]

[Text] The events in Haiti -- with all due allowance for the difference in scale -- recall somewhat the events in Iran. Mass protests, demonstrations, and disturbances extending far beyond the capital. An unarmed people opposing an armed dictatorship. Vacillation, confusion, and uncertainty on the part of the ruling regime. An active antidictatorial and antigovernment stance by the clergy. The confusion and forced maneuvering of the Americans who, on the one hand, are unable to openly support the universally hated authority of the "life president" but who, on the other hand, are aware of the unpleasant surprises that radical changes on the island could have in store for them.

What is the position today? It is not yet wholly clear. There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the situation itself. Information, for understandable reasons, also lags behind events.

Last Friday morning White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes told journalists on the presidential plane en route to Houston from Washington that the Duvalier regime had fallen and power was now in the hands of a "military-civilian government." However, later the same day, Duvalier, broadcasting on Haitian radio, announced the introduction of a state of martial law for 30 days and said: "I am as strong as ever and control the situation. There are rumors that I have left the country. It is not true. I am not going anywhere."

It is logical to suppose that the Americans intended to carry out a palace revolution and put some less odious puppet in Duvalier's place, but that some hitch or other occurred at the last moment and events got beyond the U.S. Embassy's control. Unaware of this, L. Speakes operated according to a scenario which was already out of date. These things happen...

Be that as it may, anger has come to a head there. People's patience has come to an end. For almost 30 years the Duvalier clan -- first, Francois, nicknamed "Papa Doc" and then his son, Jean-Claude, known as "Baby Doc" -- occupied its own country, robbed and harassed people, and insulted them -- in the most direct and literal meaning of those words -- relying on detachments of "Tonton Macoutes" (the dictators' personal bodyguard). In black folklore "tonton macoute" means "werewolf" or "specter" (they were renamed "leopards" by the younger Duvalier). Haiti became a backwater of poverty, illiteracy, and complete and flagrant lawlessness. Then patience ran out.

It had to be. What is happening in Haiti has to be regarded in the context of radical and historical changes sweeping the whole world. Despotic, tyrannical regimes are declining and collapsing. The peoples are breaking out of the charmed circle of dependence and poverty. The attitude to external diktat and interference in internal affairs is becoming increasingly intolerant.

Chile was an exception. Grenada, likewise. The events in Haiti are the rule. Let us remain within the bounds of political realism. Uncle Sam is quite strong and influential enough to look after his "babies" in certain cases and to establish U.S.-style order by using the iron fist of the Marines. In Grenada it worked, in Lebanon it failed. The Grenada pattern, like the Chile pattern, may be repeated. Yet the attempts to restore the past are rearguard actions.

Incidentally, the Americans do have a lot of experience in Haiti. U.S. warships appeared in Port-au-Prince more than 20 times between 1847 and 1915 on the pretext of "maintaining order." In July 1915 Haiti was occupied by the U.S. Marines. And it was not until 1934 that Franklin Roosevelt recalled the U.S. solders. But in practice the Americans continued to hold sway in the country. So they can take a risk ...

I do not know how the present unrest in Haiti will end. It is possible that Duvalier will remain in power for a while yet. It is possible that he will be replaced by an authoritarian military-bureaucratic regime. There are other possibilities too. One thing is clear, however: A time of change has arrived.

Who is next -- Stroessner, or Pinochet?

CP Leader's Remarks Cited

PM061121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Haiti: General Strike Under Conditions of Repression", uppercase passages published in boldfact]

[Text] Havana -- The Caribbean press points out that Duvalier's tyranny has been unable to prevent a general strike despite the state of siege introduced in the country, the repression, and the terror, to which more than 100 Haitians have fallen victim in recent days.

The curfew, which has even been extended to the daytime, continues in Port-au-Prince, the capital, and in the country's major cities. All news agency reports point out that combined detachments of soldiers and "Tonton Macoutes" used firearms to shoot demonstrators who took to the strees after the tyrant's flight was announced in the United States.

IN ORDER TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EVENTS ON THE ISLAND FROM WORLD PUBLIC OPINION, THE HAITIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BANNED FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED IN THE COUNTRY FROM LEAVING THE CAPITAL. Despite this, two U.S. journalists accompanied by a Haitian priest visited a secret cemetery 15 km from Port-au-Prince. There they discovered dozens of burned corpses which, according to local inhabitants, had been brought there in army trucks in recent days.

Your correspondent met in Havana with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Haitian Communist Party Centeral Committee. This is what he said about the events in Haiti:

"Right up until recently Washington gave the Duvalier regime 100-percent support. Now the United States has been forced to maneuver, for the preservation of tyranny prevents it from settling the profound political crisis which Haiti is going through: The overwhelming majority of the Haitian people are resolutely and unconditionally opposed to Duvalier. A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN RECENTLY ISSUED A REPORT THAT THE DUVALIER REGIME HAD FALLEN WHICH WAS SOON DENIED. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? Above all, that the United States has failed in its attempts to get rid of the odious figure of Duvalier and thus, to halt the strong protest movement in my country. A coup has not happened in Haiti for the reason that a group of the tyrant's closest supporters announced its desire to participate in a so-called provisional transitional government."

Such a variant is absolutely unacceptable to the broad people's masses of Haiti. It would mean a new antipopular dictatorial regime which would use the old methods of repression and terror.

Blow to U.S. Policy

PM061012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev article under the rubric "Events, Facts, Opinions": "Storm Over Haiti; Death Rattle of the Bloody Duvalier Regime"]

[Text] A cleansing storm is raging over Haiti -- an island state in the Caribbean. Individual demonstrations by the population against the hated Jean-Claude Duvalier regime are growing into a nationwide uprising. The "president for life" is resisting desperately. Announcing a state of siege, he ordered troops and police to use firearms against the demonstrators. The dictator's guards are carrying out mass arrests.

Washington is showing particular "concern" over the events in Haiti. In no way is this to be explained by U.S. concern for the Haitian people. Washington is concerned about its own interests. It is no secret that the Duvalier regime is an obedient puppet of the White House. The United States grants its paceman around $150 million a year for his loyal service. In response Duvalier has farmed out the country's natural riches to U.S. monopolies and granted them unlimited rights in the national economy. In Washington's strategic plans Haiti is seen as an important springboard for suppressing national liberation movements in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In an attempt to save its placeman, the United States instructed Duvalier to "liberalize" his rotten regime. To that end the "president for life" dissolved the political police and announced the disbandment of the bloody "tonton macoute" gangs.

However, this, it turns out, is not enough to save the dictatorship. And Washington is grudgingly preparing a second option for "pacifying" the Haitian people. A so-called "legal opposition" to the dictatorship comprising politicians loyal to the United States is being organized under the control of the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince. If necessary they will remove Duvalier from power. As Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) Central Committee, stated, the Washington administration is drawing up plans for direct armed intervention against Haiti.

It is still hard to say whether Washington will succeed in implementing its egoistic plans. One thing is clear: the Haitian people's selfless struggle has dealt a serious blow to U.S. imperialist policy in the Caribbean.

TEXT THIRD CUBAN CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM061045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko, P. Bogomolov report: "The Party and People Are One: At the Cuban Communists' Forum]

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr -- The highest forum of Cuban Communists, which has opened in Havana, is continuing its work. Delegates are analyzing the results of the period between the Second and Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congresses and discussing the next tasks in socialist building, the struggle for peace, and the strengthening of international security. Their attention, like that of all the Republic's working people, is centered on the pithy report of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The report was broadcast on radio and television and the whole country learned of its contents immediately.

The congress participants warmly support the provisions expounded in this document to the effect that the Cuban revolution is continuing its victorious march and exerting substantial influence on the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. The Republic's communists are proud of the successes achieved by Cuba in 25 years of socialist building. At the same time delegates express agreement with the criticisms made by the keynote speaker and declare their readiness to conduct a resolute attack on existing shortcomings. They point to the many reserves for accelerating the country's progress, outline ways of overcoming the difficulties which arise, and report on measures to eliminate the ommissions and blunders revealed in the course of report and election meetings and party conferences in the provinces. The speeches, which are permeated by profound concern for the good of the motherland and people, reflect the party's multifaceted activity and desire of working people on the Island of Freedom to augment their socialist gains.

Cuban Communists are unanimous in their desire to do everything to strengthen and develop their friendship with the Soviet people. Expressing gratitude for the assistance given to Cuba, they stress the importance of improving fraternal collaboration and deepening integration processes within the socialist community.

Among the questions being discussed at the congress are the prospects for the Republic's development in the immediate future. Examining plans for the 5-year plan period, the delegates express confidence that they will be successfully implemented and the country will scale new heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture. On behalf on their party organizations and labor collectives, the speakers declare full support for the PCC's domestic and foreign policy.

Alongside the problems of economic building, delegates are analyzing questions of organizational party work, ideological education, and mass political work. They give instructions to continue to strengthen the party's ranks, tirelessly temper its young generation, and educate them in the spirit of patriotism and unshakable loyalty to the principles of proleterian, socialist internationalism. The delegates's speeches and all the congress' work testify to the indissoluble unity of party and people and cohesion of communists and nonparty people in the desire to ensure socialist Cuba's prosperity.

Much is being said from the congress platform about the need to step up efforts in the struggle for disarmament and lasting peace on the planet. The delegates value highly the concrete program of measures recently put forward in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Implementation of these measures would mean the practical resolution of the task of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, putting an end to weapons of mass destruction on earth totally and forever, preventing an arms race in space, and achieving real disarmament and radically improving the international situation.

The Third PCC Congress is continuing to receive reports on the fulfillment of pledged socialist competition devoted to mark the party forum. Reports are coming in from international projects too. The congress participants greeted with a feeling of legitimate pride the report that a test consignment of nickel oxide has been produced at the Ernesto Che Guevara plant in Punta Gorda, which is being built with our country's assistance. The first packages bear the inscription: "In honor of the 3d PCC Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress."

The supreme party forum in Havana is continuing. Cuban working peoples' attention is focused on it. It is arousing profound interest among communists throughout the world.

Congress Continues Work

LD070910 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 7 TASS -- The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has approved a resolution on the main report by the party's Central Committee, delivered by its first secretary Fidel Castro.

The resolution stresses that the report is a model of how every communist should be self-critical in assessing the work done and realistically define further tasks.

The congress delegates, it says, have fully approved all the report's provisions and decided on its careful study by all party, Young Communist League [YCL], trade union and other mass organizations in the country.

The congress unanimously passed a resolution on some changes in the rules of the Communist Party of Cuba, reflecting the experience accumulated by the party over the past five years.

An important place among the documents adopted by the congress is held by a draft party program outlining the immediate tasks and the ultimate goals of the revolutionary process, which at the present stage are to complete the building of socialism, and chartering concrete ways to achieving them in every field.

The document defines the aims of national economic strategy and social policy and prospects for development in the fields of education, science, literature and the arts. It formulates the principles and objectives of the foreign policy of the party and the Government of Cuba and the principal tasks in protecting the socialist homeland and sets guideposts for ideological work.

During the drafting of this document, says a resolution passed on the party program, account was taken on the basic principles of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the experience amassed by the fraternal parties, the traditions, culture and political awareness of the Cuban people and the special conditions in which the Cuban revolution is developing and socialism is being built.

The resolution says the congress has decided to approve the draft and submit it for nationwide discussion involving all party, YCL, trade union and other organizations. Every citizen will be able to make his or hers suggestions, which will make it possible to adopt a party program enriched as a result of popular consideration.

TEXT The congress discussed and endorsed guidelines for Cuba's social and economic development in 1986 through 1990. This document epitomizes the strategy of the Communist Party of Cuba in the field of the economy and social and political development in the next five years and over a longer-range perspective. It describes the need to continue strengthening economic cocperation with socialist countries as a key task. This process should be geared to Cuba's increasingly extensive participation in the international socialist division of labor and commercial exchanges with countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and to achieving economic integration with them through specialised production and co-production schemes. The policy of raising the efficiency of the national economy will be continued. The decisive factors for further economic growth will be extending and diversifying exports, increasing production to replace imports, first of all from capitalist countries, enhancing internal economic integration, streamlining the system of planning and economic management, making efficient use of natural resources, saving resources and speeding advanced technology into production. Prime attention will be paid to improving the housing conditions of working people as well as the consumer services, public health and education.

CPSU SENDS GREETING TO HONDURAN COMMUNISTS

PM050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Fourth Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] Congress: Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee sends the delegates to the Fourth PCH Congress and all Honduran Communists fervent, fraternal greetings and wishes for success in the congress' work, the strengthening of the party's position, and the rallying of its ranks.

Soviet Communists and the Soviet people know of Honduran Communists' selfless struggle -- under the difficult conditions of underground activity and repression -- for the interests of working people and their people, against reaction and imperialist interference in Central America, and for cooperation among the peace-loving and progressive forces of the country and the region. The CPSU rates highly the PCH's consistently internationalist policy in the international communist movement.

We express feelings of sympathy and solidarity to Honduran Communists and wish them success in their just and difficult struggle.

Long live the fraternal PCH!

Friendship between the CPSU and the PCH and mutual understanding and good relations between the Soviet and Honduran peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee.

PONOMAREV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PANAMA

PM041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, has returned to Moscow from Panama, where it attended the Eighth Congress of the People's Party of Panama.